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THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

THE SUBLIME MAJESTY OF A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

THE NORTHERN CAPITAL AND ITS ATMOSPHERE.

[BY PERCEVAL LONDON IN THE LONDON
"DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

It is an unwise thing for a traveller, in
painting the picture of any distant place,
to overload his canvas with small touches,
though for most of us the sudden strange
detail of a remote country is often more
insistently attractive than the broader
lines of its life. So, in order that me-
mory's digestion be not overstrained, I
will write of but three or four of the
treasures in and near Peking; and that
the choice be not accused of precosity,
that curse of writers on foreign scenes,
let us take the greater things—things
of which at least the existence is known
to most of those who read these words.

CHIEN MEN WAI TAO.

Let us get into a ricksha, because it
travels more delicately and slowly than a
car, and set out for the Temple of
Heaven. One goes out south beneath the
great bulk of the Chien Men, which is
the greatest of all the gates that human
hands have built; nay, compared with it
the Buland Darwaza itself of Fatehpur
Sikri is but a high-propped hole of great
but tenuous beauty. Thereafter we are
in the Chinese, or Outer City, of which
the walls are nearly as great in length
as those of the Tartar City we have just
left. But it is less closely packed with
houses, and within it there are still wide
spaces and quiet parks. To the most
splendid of these we make our way along
a perfectly straight thoroughfare, the Im-
perial highway of other days. Into it
debouch countless dark and narrow
streets, between which the whole way is
bright with the display of goods, of shop
signs and of banners, and here and there
projects the gilt and carved front of some
notable house. For the whole of the day
and part of the night the street is a
huddle of equal-running rickshas and a
jangle of honking bicycles. Here and
there motorcars breast through the moving
tide. The richer Chinese love to
motor through the streets with their motor
borns in continuous blast; not so much
for the safety of their brethren as for the
mere delight of noise—in which from the
highest to the lowest they take more
pleasure than in their gods.

A mile past Chien Men the crowd thins
out, and beside us are the walls of parks
to right and left. Far down against that
to the right is the execution ground,
where in the mornings the last sentence
of the law is carried out before an
apathetic group of the criminal's country-
men. The offending bodies are then taken
to their burial ground beside the moat
which protects the south-western corner
of the Tartar City.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

We turn sharply to the left and
through the outer wall we move in to
the gate of the inner wall of the Tien
Tan, or Temple of Heaven. If you like
you may still pursue your way straight
forward along the avenue, and climb the
steep ramp up to the causeway that joins
two holy places. From the top of this
ramp you may go either way—left to the
Temple, or right to the Altar. But if
you be less impatient than some, you
will turn off north-eastward from the
avenue along a sandy cart-track fringed
with high-feathered grasses, tangled
Michelmans daisies and dying Koelias,
into the dense jungle of tall gnarled
juncipers that knew the Mings. Then you
brush your way through the scented
weeds and undergrowth beneath the wall,
until the flashing dark blue of the great
triple roof suddenly filters down to you
through the green leaves. It is better
to see the temple in this way. For if you
got to it by the way of nearly all flesh
you will first look upon the building from
a pavilion, laid out with tea tables and
lemonade. Sooner or later you may, in-
deed, have to face this unfortunately
placed restaurant; but you should give
yourself first one chance of seeing the
Tien Tan as it should be seen, towering
and lonely, decently screened by trees,
and unapproachable—a sheer piece of
magician's work. It has the unconscious
dignity of all supreme architecture—but
its builder knew. Other Imperial build-
ings may need them, but from the Temple
of Heaven no little dragons spit from the
roof at your approach and beneath its
shade even the beggars are silent and
the tourists' high-pitched admiration is
a little subdued.

That the purple of Tyre was the noblest
colour in the alchemy of man has been
repeated so often that we, who never
saw it, take it for granted—till we reach
Peking. But these uplifted blue ribs
challenging the sky, as half a mile away
the Emperor yearly challenged his God,
shake our faith. This glaze of graduated
—there's the secret—lapis lazuli and
indigo has at least no rival to-day. It
is transfused from hour to hour, and
as befits the work of a master, can afford
to be the servant of all circumstance. It
varies as the day's light or shade directs,
it salutes the dawn with streaks of the
Imperial yellow of the east; it spends the
sunset clad in the Imperial purple of the
west. It answers the altitude of the noon-
day sun, and it changes colour as the
temper of the sky behind its golden knob
is fiery, overhung, or dull.

SOME BLESSED CHANCE.

This Temple of Heaven is not so much
architecture as some blessed chance in
design wherein for 500 years, not a line or
tint has been changed, however often it
may be restored or rebuilt, and it is as
elusive as all inspired work must be.
Draw those roofs, and you will go wrong
seven times over the width of them, the
curve of them, and above all their weight,
so subtly indicated by the subsidence of
the cross-beams, massive as they are.

Paint them, and if you are wise you
will take refuge in impressionism, and
wash in your own mood rather than their
tint. The glaze of the triple canopy is
perfect still; though here and there on
the roofs of the surrounding buildings
it is weather-worn and fretted, scaling
off. But it is not so well with the circular
walls that take refuge beneath the
mighty eaves. Here the azures of yester-
day have become ash of ultramarine,
and on the north and west the crimson
and greens wear veils of dust from dis-
tant Gobi. The scarlets are flaking; the
sparse gold is brown and dead; and,
beneath all, the gunny wadding, with its
thin coat of stucco, is peeling off in
panels and patches—yet every mishap that
the Temple suffers makes purer still
its harmony. Inside the huge pillars
which support the weight of the roofs
are said to be already touched with decay,
and there are some who will tell you
that, unless drastic restoration is carried
out, the whole building will fall in 50
years. If so, one is lucky to have seen
it before the hand of the modern restorer
sets straight the lines of the roofs, fur-
bishes anew with varnished crimson
madder the beautiful rusty sub-structure
that rots and fades into a more perfect
tone from year to year. Of the wood-
work within nothing need be said here.

THE ALTAR OF HEAVEN.

Coming back from the jungle outside
the northern wall we go up another ramp
and cross the weed-strewn courtyard
beneath the shadow of the Temple. On
the eastern side is a raffle of corridors,
courts and store-houses containing many
of the paraphernalia needed for the old
sacrifices. Beyond them, strewn on the
open ground, are large white lumps of
stone roughly hacked into conventional
cloudshapes. These, says Madame Lauru,
were used by the Emperor Yu on a me-
morable day 4,000 years ago to plug up
the holes in heaven and stay the Deluge;
and one likes to believe it, though crude
history suggests that the flood abated
when Yu cut new channels to the sea, and
won his Throne thereby. Under the road
between Temple and Altar runs a tunnel
with a strange echo, and on the western
side we may climb up the ramp that I
mentioned first. From here southward to
the Altar—some quarter of a mile—the
raised stoneway is beset, like nearly all
pavements here, with towering weeds.
You are given no hint of the coming of
the Altar of Heaven. As you swing
round a little blue-roofed temple and the
pavilion that acts as entrance to it you
are confronted at short range with the
most moving thing in Eastern Asia.

Within a low circular wall of brick set
about with trees rises the Altar in three
marble-railed ascents. It is white—so
white that its physical whiteness is that
which first strikes the eye just as its sym-
bolic whiteness is that which memory
carries away. There are other buildings
in the world of which the whiteness is
famous, but none of them is really white.
The Parthenon is really golden, and the
Taj, in Agra, is nobly streaked and stain-
ed with gray; but here, where a slant
of recent rain has washed the Altar rail-
ings, the marble is like a break in a loaf
of sugar. To the casual eye this triple
circle is one of the simple things of life—
as simple as the sea, or God, or gravity
seems to the casual eye. But to those
who look a little deeper these concentric
rings are, as it were, the vortex
wherein the traditions and characteristics,
the nature and force, the real movement
and even the tremendous *surrounding* of
modern China revolves incarnate. How
were these graceful circles used?

AN IMPERIAL MEDIATOR.

No other religion, no other race, has
ever offered the marvel of an emperor
and autocrat—absolute ceremonially iden-
tified with a human scapegoat willingly
offering himself as a sacrifice for the sins
of his people. At least—at least, one
remembers and is silent. And one would
give much to know how the magnificent
custom arose and when it was first ob-
served by the Sons of Heaven in the
East. Magnificent it surely was. For,
during the most solemn moment of this
offering, the Chinese Emperor, clad in the
ceremonial robe that none but he might
wear, stood alone on the highest circle
and there, on behalf of all his subjects,
mediated for them and took upon himself
the burden of sin, wherever and by whom
soever it had been committed. He alone
was responsible. Like Moses on Sinai,
he was face to face with God. No canopy
of timber and tiles stood between him
and his Judge.

Yet, on the Emperor's way thither and
on his return, the pomp with which the
Imperial movements were always sur-
rounded rose to its height. The upper
storeys of every house along the road by
which he was borne were emptied, and the
lower storeys blinded; the by-streets
were curtained off. No man dared look
upon his Sovereign in this supreme mo-
ment. The very soldiers who kept the
processional way turned their backs to a
glory that they deemed too great for
human eyes. Of course, a ritual soon
sprang up to clothe with ceremony this
face-to-face interview between the Chi-
nese God and his Vice-Begent upon earth,
but in spirit this great overture remained
as significant as ever to the very end—
the end that we ourselves have lived to
witness, and the more significant because
on no other occasion, except in times of
the direst national calamity, did the
Son of Heaven own to the world posses-
sion of a human failing. Few people re-
turn to the heart of Peking except in a
chastened mood. No Papal Mass in
Rome, no Mela at Allahabad, no pil-
grimage to Mecca can ever have the plain
sanctity that is instinct in the service that
was rendered upon these circlelets of white
stone.

We, too, retrace our steps, and soon
pass by the Chien Men, where the marks
left by the removal of the anti-foreign
posters may still be seen by the eye that
cares to look for them.

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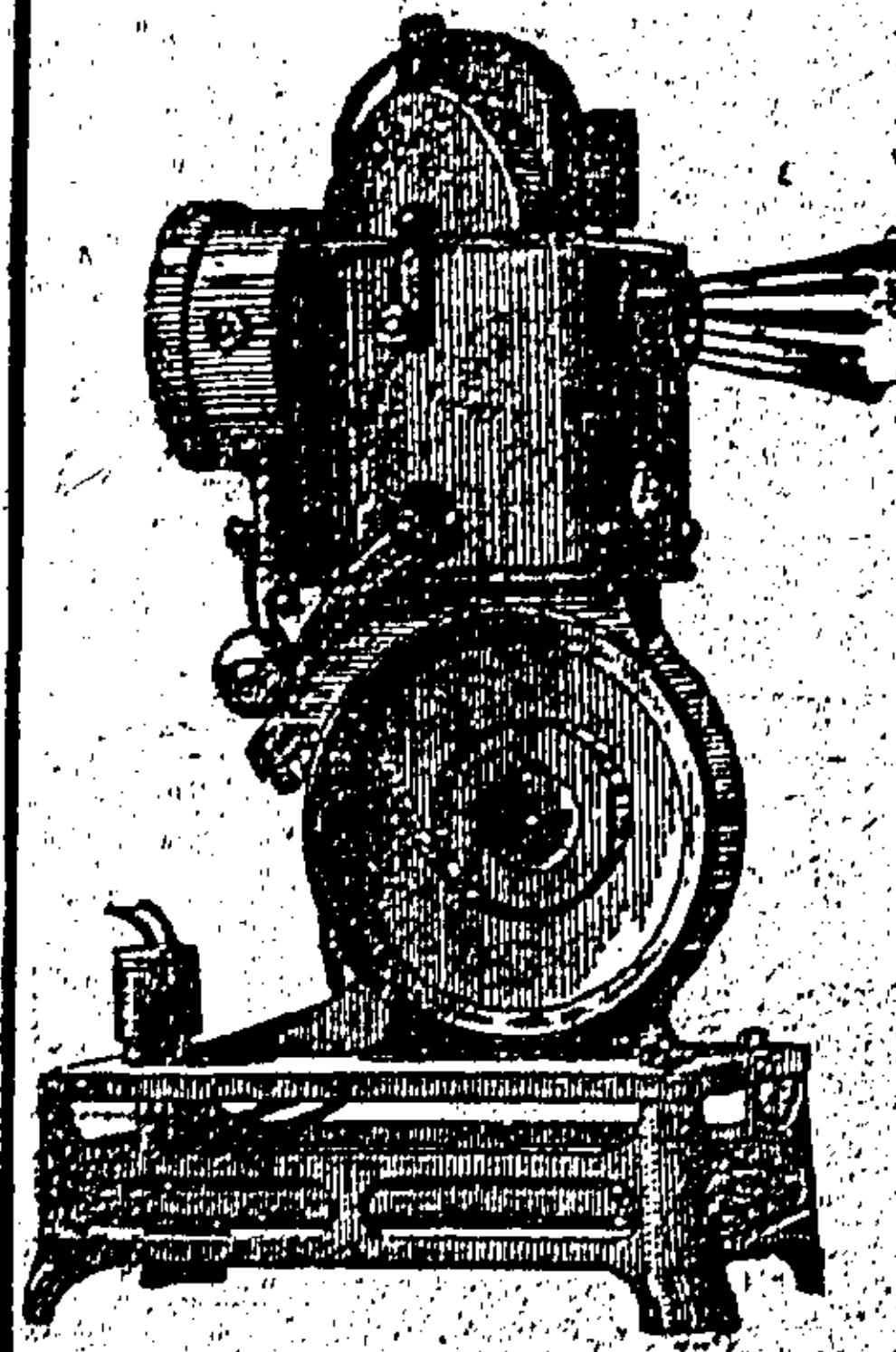
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HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

TRIANGULAR MATCH.

A triangular match between teams from H.M.S. *Hawkins*, H.M.S. *Ambrose*, and the 1st Batt. East Surreys, was shot off at Stonecutters Range on Tuesday, December 29th, and resulted in a win for H.M.S. *Hawkins* against H.M.S. *Ambrose* and 1st Batt. East Surreys, and for H.M.S. *Ambrose* against 1st Batt. East Surreys. The scores were as follows:—

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."	200	500	600	To- tal.
Sgt. W. J. Shaw.....	31	34	29	94
Col. Sgt. W. Gossett.....	29	24	27	80
A.B. L. Ring.....	30	31	28	89
P.O. H. Page.....	28	25	29	82
P.O. A. C. Thoday.....	27	27	27	81
P.O. A. Lewry.....	25	24	25	74
L.S. S. Trowbridge.....	23	23	18	71
P.O. T. Shenton.....	20	25	17	62
Grand total.....	636			

H.M.S. "AMBROSE."	200	500	600	To- tal.
Mr. H. Stark.....	25	27	31	83
Mr. J. G. Bower.....	23	25	28	76
Cpl. J. Green.....	23	28	28	79
Mne. A. Nicholson.....	23	24	25	72
Sgt. A. V. Phillips.....	24	20	25	69
Cpl. T. Spencer.....	20	16	28	64
Mne. T. Bentham.....	23	27	13	63
Mne. A. E. Harris.....	22	22	16	60
Grand total.....	569			

1ST BATT. EAST SURREYS.	200	500	600	To- tal.
Sgt. R. Hicks.....	23	26	27	76
Sgt. A. Sales.....	20	23	30	73
C.Q.M.S. E. Franklin.....	30	27	16	73
L. Sgt. A. Jones.....	22	18	27	67
Maj. J. F. Drake.....	21	24	24	69
C.S.M. C. Estall.....	16	23	25	64
Pte. W. Thorne.....	17	27	19	63
Pte. W. Cheeseman.....	18	14	14	46
Grand total.....	533			

H.M.S. *Hawkins* won by 103 and 70 points.
H.M.S. *Ambrose* won by 36 points.

ANOTHER TRIANGULAR SHOOT.

The following triangular shoot (Hongkong Rifle League) took place at Stonecutters Range on the 2nd inst.:—

H.M.S. "AMBROSE."	200	500	600	To- tal.
Cdr. J. Bower, R.N. 30	23	20	73	
Mr. H. Stark				
Mr. W. Engr., R.N. 26	30	31	87	
Cr. Sgt. H. V. Thorne, R.N. 27	23	30	83	
Cpl. J. Green, R.M. 23	28	30	81	
Cpl. A. Phillips, R.M. 21	23	23	73	
Cpl. T. Spencer, R.M. 24	23	20	76	
Mne. A. Nicholson, R.M. 21	25	26	72	
Mne. T. Bentham, R.M. 23	23	25	71	
Grand total.....	616			

H.M.S. "TITANIA."	200	500	600	To- tal.
Lt. Kemer, R.N. 30	29	25	84	
Sig'm. C. Harper, R.N. 22	30	29	81	
Cpl. R. Kair, R.M. 23	26	23	71	
Mne. E. Firth, R.M. 24	27	23	74	
Sgt. W. Smith, R.M. 24	18	18	60	
L.S. H. Hammond, R.N. 24	22	23	69	
A.B. E. Bryant, R.N. 28	27	25	80	
Sto. S. Farrell, R.N. 28	17	26	81	
Grand total.....	590			

H.M.S. "TROUQUET."	200	500	600	To- tal.
A.B. F. Hoare, R.N. 27	25	28	75	
L.S. W. Wise, R.N. 25	23	27	81	
S.P.O. A. Potter, R.N. 18	20	28	68	
A.B. E. Lobb, R.N. 20	24	21	65	
A.B. H. Hawker, R.N. 23	13	22	58	
P.O. C. Stace, R.N. 24	27	21	72	
A.B. G. Barnes, R.N. 24	13	21	63	
P.O. T. Vincent, R.N. 16	13	12	41	
Grand total.....	524			

H.K. POLICE "HAWKINS."

The above match was shot off at Taikoo Range on Sunday, January 3rd, and resulted in a win for H.M.S. *Hawkins*. The results were as follows:—

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."	200	500	600	To- tal.
P.O. H. Page.....	31	31	25	87
Col. Sgt. W. Gossett.....	26	31	27	84
P.O. A. C. Thoday.....	28	29	23	80
L.S. S. Trowbridge.....	24	28	23	75
P.O. A. Lewry.....	28	30	24	82
P.O. T. Shenton.....	28	30	25	83
Lt. C. Wauchope.....	29	29	23	81
A.B. L. Ring.....	29	25	24	78
Grand total.....	659			

HONGKONG POLICE.	200	500	600	To- tal.
Sub-Ins. M. Wilson.....	26	27	28	81
P.C. D. Fitches.....	27	27	26	80
Sgt. B. Wynne.....	22	30	25	77
Sgt. J. Knowles.....	27	29	29	85
Sgt. J. Hargrave.....	30	27	21	78
Sgt. W. Bickis.....	23	22	22	67
Sgt. A. Smith.....	18	20	18	56
Sgt. A. E. Charman.....	15	7	40	62
Grand total.....	558			

H.M.S. *Hawkins* won by 103 points.

A GREAT EXPLORER.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL PEREIRA.

It is almost exactly a year ago, as Dr. H. Gordon Thompson has just recalled in his lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, that Brigadier-General George Pereira passed away on the Tibetan frontier, after a career which moves us to admiration, because it is so typical of our real Empire-builders of the past, but must seem to many others not of our communion as inexplicable. He was probably the greatest walking explorer that the world has ever known. During his journey from Peking to Calcutta he tramped nearly 3,500 miles. When he arrived in Calcutta he was ill and had to be taken to a nursing home; but as soon as he was well again he began planning another expedition along the frontiers of Western China and Tibet, with Dr. Thompson as his companion. Something became known a year or so ago of the experiences of these two intrepid men, but we had to wait for Dr. Thompson's lecture to get the full flavour of the romance and tragedy of it all. On this occasion General Pereira had an escort of armed soldiers when he left Yunnanfu to confront incalculable perils. But in a few days there remained only "an old woman, who carried in one hand the precious hurricane lamp and in the other the official paper to hand on to the headman of the next village." And then for days on end the explorers saw nothing of any human beings, friendly or otherwise, but wandered on through country which had never before been trodden by a European. During this intrepid experience Pereira was taken ill, when only three and a half miles from Kante. No bearers were to be obtained, for no one "would help to carry a sick man," and so, in pain, he completed the stage on his pony, and then, worn out, died in the arms of his companion, to find his last resting-place in the little cemetery of the Chinese traders of Kante. Dr. Thompson, when the last services to the dead had been done, pushed on alone, was captured by bandits, made his escape, and after almost incredible adventures returned to the civilised world. Such an episode could have been couched with eagerness only by men of our race. The spirit of adventure, fed by a thirst for knowledge, inspires such explorers. Is the knowledge worth the price that may have to be paid, and in General Pereira's case was paid? That is an enquiry which men of this temper never put to themselves. It is sufficient that the call comes to them to go out into the wilds, seeking they hardly know what, and they go. We have sometimes been described as "a nation of shopkeepers." A desire for gain, no doubt, inspired such merchant adventurers as John Eldred, Ralph Fitch, Henry Middleton, and a host of others who were the pioneers in opening up new markets to us. But General Pereira—"a most lovable character" with "large human sympathy," which was the secret, according to the late Sir John Jordan, of his success as a traveller—was of quite another order. He was an explorer for the love of exploring, who could not rest, but must always be "wondering what lies over the next hill." The names of such men are worthy of all honour, for they have extended the boundaries of man's knowledge, and blazed, in loneliness, trails which have afterwards been followed by their fellows in battalions. Pereira assuredly did not travel in vain, even though his own life was sacrificed, for he has left behind him a record of travel which will fire the imagination of those who come after him. Our sun would assuredly speedily set if the Pereira spirit were to die out amongst us, and no intrepid men were left to maintain supremacy over sea and air, subdue the jungle, and make highways of civilisation in the untrodden parts of the world.—*Daily Telegraph*.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast, and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—
The anti-cyclone over China has increased in intensity and fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the coast and over the Northern China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, drizzle or mist.

SHANGHAI RUBBER COMPANIES.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts received from their Shanghai Office yesterday the following cable:—
"The Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estates, Ltd., have declared a dividend of Tls. 2 per share."

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts received yesterday a cable from their Shanghai Office stating that the output of the Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd., for last month is 22,200 tons.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club against the 5th/2nd Punjab at 5 p.m. sharp to-day at the U.S.R.C.:—E. W. Hamilton, C. L. R. Becher, A. P. T. Farquharson, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), Roy. E. W. L. Martin, H. Owen-Hughes, A. D. Ball, W. Woodward, B. D. Evans and G. P. Lammer.

U.S.R.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The annual handicap tennis tournament, open to members and subscribers only, is to start at the United Services Recreation Club on Monday, January 18th.
The programme consists of:—Mixed doubles; men's singles and doubles and ladies' singles and doubles.
Entries close on January 13th.

METRO GOLDWYN
PRESENT AN ALL STAR COST
IN
WOMEN WHO GIVE
ALSO SHOWING PICTURES OF THE
HONGKONG HOTEL FIRE.
TO-DAY AT **THE QUEEN'S**

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WE BUY—	WE SELL—
2/10 Ht. Bankers 3/20 Unions	25/200 Lands
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100/1,000 Unwriters 100 Orientals	5/0 Sinceres
25/250 Electric	1/50 Lunas

TEL. 4630. SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road. [135]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 5TH, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,060 buy, 1,070 sa.
Do. London	\$123 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$221 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$224 nom.
Do. C.	\$213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$35 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$590 buy.
China Underwriters	\$52 1/2 sa.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$253 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$18 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$600 sel.
Hongkong	\$33 buy.
H.K. O. & M. Steamboats	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$4 nom.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.) London	\$65 sel.
Do. Hongkong	\$65 sel.
Shall Transports	\$3/- r. div. buy.
Star Ferries	\$32 1/2 sa.
Waterboats	\$16 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugar	\$31 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benetton	\$1.99 nom.
Kaifu Mining Ad.	4/- nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 33 1/2 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 20 nom.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5.45 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Bauhs	\$3.80 sel.
Tromoh Mines	\$8/- nom.
Ural Caspian	\$150 buy.
E.K. & W. Docks	\$54 buy.
Hongkong	Tls. 165 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 7 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 114 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$23 sa.
Hongkong Lands	\$84 1/2 sa.
Hongkong Realty (c.p.)	\$5 buy.
H.K. Territories (c.p.)	\$6 buy.
Hampshire Estates	\$154 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Burns Lands	\$7 sel.
Two Cottons	Tls. 10 sel.
Oriental	Tls. 34 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 62 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 31 sel.
Amusements	\$104 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$154 buy.
Do. (old)	\$124 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 1 1/2 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$15 sel.
Do. (old)	\$15.10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10.65 nom.
China Provident (comb.)	\$32 1/2 nom.
Do. (old)	\$84 nom.
Do. (new)	\$84 nom.
Constructions	\$24 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$171 nom.
Der A. Wing (c.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$55 nom.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$20 ct. buy.
H.K. Dopes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$134 nom.
Do. (new)	\$34 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 sa.
Lease Crawford	\$124 nom.
Mackintosh	\$21 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$16 buy.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	\$/- nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$123 buy.
Do. (new)	\$123 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$13 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

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NEW BRITISH DUTIES.

SAFEGUARDING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

3 1/2% p.c. IMPORT TAX.

Duties under the Safeguarding of Industries Act are recommended in the report of the five investigating committees on the following articles:—

Imported cutlery.
Packaging and wrapping paper.
Leather gloves, cotton fabric gloves and unfinished cotton fabric gloves, and gas mantles (the latter under certain conditions).

The committees find that no cases have been made out for duties in regard to aluminium hollowware, fabric gloves of silk, and artificial silk and glove fabric.

CUTLERY 3 1/2% PER CENT. DUTY.

The committee which dealt with cutlery state that a claim has been established to a duty on the following goods:—

Knives with one or more blades made wholly or partly of steel or iron, other than surgical knives and knives for use in machines.
Scissors, including tailors' shears and secateurs, made wholly or partly of steel or iron.
Safety razors, and parts thereof.
Other razors.
Carving forks.
Knife sharpeners of steel.
Handles, blades, and blanks for the above.

"In all the circumstances," the committee states, "we consider that a duty of 3 1/2 per cent. *ad valorem* would be sufficient to counteract the unfair competition, and we recommend that such a duty should be imposed for at least five years."

GLOVES—DUTY 3 1/2% PER CENT.

The committee which dealt with gloves state that after an examination of the prices of many kinds of British and foreign leather and fabric gloves, they consider that a duty of 3 1/2 per cent. would be reasonably sufficient to counteract the unfair competition, and they recommend that a duty of that amount should be imposed for at least five years on the following imports:—

Leather gloves, whether finished or cut out ready for sewing.
All classes of gloves made from cotton, if known in the trade as "fabric gloves."

Unfinished cotton fabric gloves (that is, cotton glove fabric which has been cut out ready for sewing and excluding material in the piece).

A duty of 1 1/2 per cent. *ad valorem* is recommended on packing and wrapping paper subject to certain limits and exceptions.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Season 1924.

Revised by Members.

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THREE DAYS ONLY,
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Cashmere SOCKS	AN SILK KNIT TIES	Ceylon PYJAMAS	Heath FELT HATS	SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
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[3038]

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HONGKONG.

EXPENSIVE PAPERS.

PERUVIAN FACES SERIOUS CHARGES AT MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED DURING OF CHINESE BY FALSE PASSPORTS.

Alleged to have duped a number of local Chinese by supplying them with false passports, which it is stated, they were informed, would secure them admittance to the United States of America, Augusto Gonzalez, alias Chan Mo Lan, a Peruvian, appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon on four serious charges.

The charges were taken under Section 75, Ordinance 5 of 1885 and were as under:—

(1) "That on divers dates between June 1st, 1924, and October 1st, 1924, he did unlawfully and with intent to defraud, obtain from Mau Fei the sum of \$710 by false pretences, namely that this sum of money was to be in part payment for an American passport which would admit Mau Fei into the United States of America, whereas the passport supplied to Mau Fei was an invalid passport for that purpose and was in reality a passport of another person."

(2) "That on September 3rd, 1924, he unlawfully with intent to defraud, obtained from Fong Pui and Fong Wing the sum of \$300 each by false pretences, in that the sum of money was to be in part payment for an American passport which would take them into the United States of America, whereas he (defendant) was not in a position to supply such passports not being an authorised person in that behalf."

The 3rd and 4th charges were similar to the second, except that the third charge related to obtaining the sum of \$800 on August 27th, 1924, from Yeung Yan Cho as part payment for American passports to be issued to Yeung Kee and Yeung Po; while the 4th charge was in respect of obtaining \$300 from Lau Wun on August 27th, 1924, as part payment for an American passport.

Detective Sub-Inspector Doring prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Defendant pleaded "not guilty" to all four charges.

Giving a brief outline of the case, Detective Sub-Inspector Doring said that the defendant met a man named Yeung Yan Cho in a certain house in Hollywood Road some time during the fifth moon of the last Chinese year (about June or July, 1924). During a conversation which took place there, Yeung Yan Cho told defendant where he lived, and about eight or ten days later defendant visited him at his house. The subject of passport came up and Yeung Yan Cho was asked if he had any friends who were desirous of visiting America as he (defendant) was in a position to procure passports and ensure the landing of the holder and guarantee safety for anyone who wished to live in America. Afterwards Yeung Yan Cho found several clansmen who wished to go to the United States of America to earn their living and various sums of money were paid on account for passports, and agreements were entered into with defendant that certain sums should be paid down and that after landing the balance owing should be paid.

U.S. CONSUL'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness was Mr. J. Cameron Hawkins, Vice-Consul attached to the American Consulate-General in Hongkong, who said that he had never before seen the defendant. Defendant was not connected with the American Consulate in Hongkong, and so far as he knew he had never been connected with the Consulate here. Consequently, defendant had no authority to issue passports for use in America. To issue passports he would have to be a Consul-General at least, and witness was sure he was not that.

Yeung Yan Cho gave evidence bearing out the statement made to the Court by Detective Sub-Inspector Doring. Witness said he was introduced to defendant by a friend of the defendant's. All the conversations were conducted in Cantonese. Witness introduced his son, Yeung Kee, to defendant as a person wishing to go to America. He was told that a passport for Yeung Kee would cost \$2,000, and \$900 was paid on account of this sum on August 27th. Witness received a receipt for this sum from defendant, who signed the document as Chan Mo Lan in his presence. The balance of the money was to be paid on "safe landing" in America. Witness never received the passport. He kept on asking for it, but defendant always said it was not ready.

Witness knew a man named Mau Fei, who on learning that his son was going to America, expressed the wish to go there as well. Witness consulted defendant on this matter and subsequently there were several meetings between Mau Fei, who was a clansman of his, and the defendant. Finally arrangements were made for a passport to be procured for Mau Fei for about \$2,900 to \$3,000. The sum of \$900 was paid in advance and defendant signed a receipt, as in the previous instance, in the name of Chan Mo Lan. Mau Fei went to America, but was challenged on landing respecting the validity of the passport and was later sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to gain entry into the States on a false passport.

Another clansman, named Lau Kwong, also went to America with a passport obtained from defendant. Witness had received a letter from Lau Kwong stating that he was also arrested on landing and was serving a term of five years' imprisonment for the offence. As far as witness knew, Lau Kwong was still serving this sentence.

(Continued on next column.)

DANGEROUS DRIVING.

CHINESE FINED AT KOWLOON.

As the result of a narrow escape he had on the Castle Peak Road on Monday, Mr. J. Mannors reported the matter to the Police, and yesterday a Chinese stood charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy with dangerous driving and with failing to have an illuminated rear light and also with not having two efficient head-lights. Defendant pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Relating the facts which led him to report the matter to the Police, Mr. Mannors, said that he and Mr. H. P. Richardson were coming from Un Long and about 6.15 p.m. when near the Asia Briquetting Company's works, a car approached them from the New Territories. This car was on the wrong side of the road, and in his opinion was travelling at an excessive speed—25 to 30 miles. The driver of his car had to swerve to the side of the road in order to avoid a crash. He (witness) instructed his chauffeur to turn the car round and give chase and he stopped defendant's car near Sam Ching village. The rear light of the car was not lit and the right-hand front lamp was also out.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mr. Richardson and the chauffeur.

Defendant admitted passing Mr. Mannors' car and said later Mr. Mannors forced him to stop. One of his lights was not working. The car was not usually taken out at night.

His Worship fined defendant \$50 on the first charge, and \$10 on the third. He was cautioned on the charge of not having a rear light. Mr. Hamilton then thanked Mr. Mannors for taking action in the matter.

THEFT AT CASTLE ROAD.

MR. CHAN SHUI KAI LOSES \$5,060.

Mr. Chan Shui Kai reported to the police yesterday the loss of property valued at \$5,060, from his house at No. 13, Castle Road.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning, it was discovered that a box in the sitting room had been broken open, and \$4,500 in notes, 60 sovereigns, a quantity of jewellery, and a deposit receipt on the Banque Industrielle de Chine had been stolen.

As two of Mr. Chan's servants have been missing since 6 a.m. on Monday, suspicion has naturally fallen upon them.

THE ASYLUM CASE.

The case in which two Chinese, one an attendant at the Asylum, are charged with conspiring to obtain the release of a patient named Lee Ah Lei from the Asylum, again appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Evidence was given by another attendant, and by a man who said he overheard a conversation between the two defendants, in which the second man urged the attendant to claim the patient as his elder brother.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

CAR LEFT IN STREET.

EUROPEAN MOTORIST FINED.

Mr. G. H. Wilson, of Messrs. Robertson & Wilson, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of causing obstruction by leaving his car unattended in the street.

Evidence was given by Chief Inspector Kent and Sergeant Baker to the effect that the car was left outside the Swatow Work shop for some time, and His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

With respect to a nephew of witness, named Yeung Po, an arrangement was made with defendant for a passport for him. A similar price was to be paid for it as in the other cases and his nephew paid \$300 on account. When it was found that Mau Fei and Lau Kwong had been imprisoned, his son and nephew decided not to go to America. No passport was ever made out for Yeung Po.

Witness also knew men named Fong Pui and Fong Wing. For both these he tried to obtain passports through the defendant. Certain sums of money were paid to defendant in respect of these passports—\$300 each—and defendant, in the presence of witness, signed receipts as in the other cases in the name of Chan Mo Lan. No passports were received by Fong Pui and Fong Wing.

Similar arrangements to obtain a passport for Lau Wun were also made with defendant and \$300 was paid on account. The total cost of this passport was to be \$2,700.

Inspector Doring mentioned that there were four or five other people for whom defendant was obtaining passports for entry into America, but he was not bringing them into this case.

Yeung Yan Cho added that in addition to the American passports, defendant promised to obtain passports for his son and nephew for entry into Peru, when the American passports arrangement fell through. Certain sums in respect of these passports were paid over.

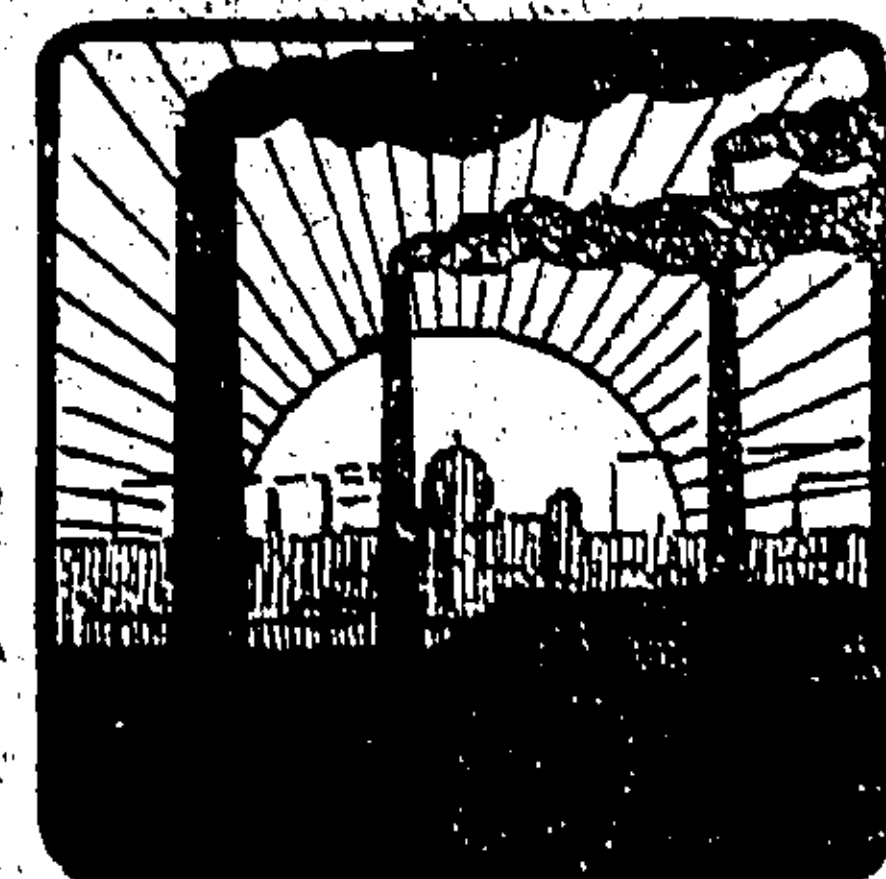
Inspector Doring said that in connection with these passports the money was paid to defendant's mother and sister, and they had absconded from the Colony and were now back in Peru, having obtained passports and assistance for their passage from the Peruvian Consul in Hongkong.

When putting questions to the witness, defendant denied ever issuing passports for America and claimed that he should not have been arrested.

At this juncture, His Worship adjourned the case until Friday afternoon. Bail was fixed in \$3,000.

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[64]

HANDBAGS.

We have received a Very Nice Selection of LEATHER HANDBAGS from PARIS and on account of the Favourable Exchange they are Sold at Exceptional Low Figures.

HANDSOME AND USEFUL.

MAGASIN GENERAL.

[101]

IT AIN'T A'GOING TO RAIN NO MORE!

[A local Professor is conducting experiments whereby he hopes to convert the Peak fog into rain.]

When our Neolithic ancestor, emerging from his shack, Observed the sky above him to be looking mighty black, He simply shrugged his shoulders as he said in doleful strain, "This surly is some climate, Bo! I guess its goin' to rain!"

Progressing through the ages, man became a bit more cute; He reckoned to do something when the weather didn't suit. He persevered; and it ended,—so at least the records go,— In the jolly old witch-doctor, who let on he ran the show.

Did the crops require some moisture? See the doctor in his pride,— Sloughs of adders, fish-skin bladders, human skulls around him tied,— Danced around the tribe in session; made his magic mighty hot,— Took a ten-per-cent. collection. Then it rained,—or maybe not!

So they carried on for aeons. And we fancied, truth to tell, Mister Cl. x. t. n. did the local doctor-pidgin pretty well. But a rival (vide papers) now announces he will strain All the Peak fog's sudden cloud-banks into most refreshing rain.

[Chinese Fung-Shui professors, when they demarcate a site Work out frantic geomantic calculations to be right. But they're always this advantage: they're in a position strong Its the deuce to prove these pundits are indisputably wrong.]

It's a harder proposition R. would settle with his Spell: Fog is fog in ev'ry country. Up the Peak its simply,—well! I shall be more optimistic as regards our atmosphere When I learn the said Professor's signed a five-year lease up here!

E. W. H.

THE SHANGHAI ENQUIRY.

AMERICAN JUDGE'S CRITICISM OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Justice Johnson's conclusions so far as the Police officials were concerned follow:

That the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kenneth John McEuen, notwithstanding his full and complete information concerning the continuous condition existing in and about the city of Shanghai from December 9th, 1924, to the morning of May 30th, 1925, as well as the fact that students and others were planning to distribute anti-Japanese circulars and deliver anti-Japanese speeches, left the city at 12.15 p.m. on May 30th, without giving notice to his deputy of the fact; and notwithstanding his full and complete notice of all of the serious conditions, he remained out of the city for a period of about three hours, and even upon his return he went directly to the race course without calling up any of his subordinates for the purpose of informing himself concerning the existing condition. In my judgment, there can be no justification, considering the conditions of which he had been fully informed, for leaving his post of duty and remaining outside of the city for a period of nearly three hours. I can see no basis for his absence from duty on that day without giving notice to his deputy which can be harmonized with his responsibility. His presence and his personal direction of his police force at Louza Station as late as 3.15 p.m. on May 30th, 1925, might have saved the lives of some innocent persons.

That Inspector Everson fully believed at first that the crowd had not come together for the purpose of doing violence; that by reason of the numerous duties he was then performing, he did not fully realize that the temper of the crowd had so rapidly changed. At that moment he acted in accordance with the "mobilization instructions," fully realizing the personal consequences of a failure so to do.

THE JAPANESE JUDGE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Justice Suga in his report says: In view of the situation which existed about the time of the incident of May 20th and of the suddenness with which the disturbance took place, I am of the opinion that Mr. McEuen, Captain Martin and the other Municipal authorities

(Continued on next column.)

BOLSHEVIK CONVERTED.

FIRST SOVIET MINISTER TO PEKING.

MAN WHO DOOMED KERENSKY.

According to the Warsaw correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, Djevalovski, who under the name of Yurin was the first Minister of the Soviet Government in Peking, has renounced Bolshevism and settled in Poland, of which he is a native.

His conversion is especially interesting because he was mainly responsible for the failure of the Russian offensive in July, 1917, which sealed Kerenky's fate. At that time he was a lieutenant in the 11th Army, on the Galician frontier. His reputation as an officer was exceedingly high, and he had never allowed himself to be influenced by revolutionary ideas. During his leave in Petrograd, however, he fell under the spell of the Bolsheviks, and, returning to the front, began in his regiment active propaganda against the continuation of the war. So successful was his agitation that it rapidly spread throughout the entire army corps to which his regiment belonged, and it was this unit that turned and fled at the first shock of the German counter-attack, leaving a wide, undefended gap in the Russian front.

Lately Djevalovski had occupied a high post in the Bolshevik Air Service. He gives as his reason for leaving Russia his disgust at the corruption prevailing in Government offices there.

are not responsible for failing to anticipate it. For the same reason Inspector Everson is not subject to censure for declining the Commissioner's offer to send reinforcements about 20 minutes previous to the situation which called for firing.

I am also of the opinion that the police authorities took due precautions which the situation indicated by the information in their possession required and therefore none of them can be accused of culpable negligence in the discharge of their duties.

Inspector Everson's order to fire was justifiable, inasmuch as it may be considered to have been necessary in order to protect Louza Station, and thereby avert serious danger to life and property.

It may be added that Mr. Evenden, as Chairman of the Municipal Council, had no executive power on May 30th and therefore the question of his responsibility in this incident, as Chairman, does not arise.

THE ATHERLEY TRIAL.

SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPRADORE.

CHINESE ORDERED OUT OF COURT.

The case in which James, Edward Atherley, former manager in Hongkong of Messrs. Getz Brothers (of the Orient), Ltd., is charged with fraudulent conversion of four sums totalling \$3,275 was continued yesterday at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and a jury comprising Mr. P. M. N. da Silva (foreman), Messrs. Maurice Minney, H. L. Stainfield, A. S. da Rosa, E. A. Simon, Sheikh Juman and Sam Man Yan.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Pryor, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Easley Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. Hall & Hind) defended.

Mr. Zeitlyn continued his cross-examination of Mr. Chau King Yan, the compradore of Getz Bros.

Witness replying to Counsel said that when he became compradore to the firm, he had to provide a guarantee, the total amount being \$50,000. This included his personal guarantee, and also the guarantees of three other guarantors. He agreed that it was important for him to see that his responsibility to the Company was discharged in good time. An account in the office dealt with the monies collected and witness considered that his responsibility ended when he had the papers showing monies paid over to the bank or to the office. He contended in reply to further questions that as long as he had a chit initialled by the manager for the monies handed over to him, his responsibility was ended.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Did you not loan money to Mr. Atherley?—I did have a current account with the manager.

You had it since November 1922?—Whenever the manager wanted some money from me he signed a slip with his initials.

Is it not true that since November 22nd you have made advances to him of considerable sums?—That money belongs to the Company.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that whenever Mr. Atherley sent in a chit asking for so much money, he (witness) was obliged to hand it over to him.

His Lordship: Was it the Company's money or your own, and was it for the Company's purposes?—All the money which Mr. Atherley got from me was the Company's money and for the Company's purposes.

Mr. Zeitlyn: When you so advanced him money did he give you an I.O.U.?—Sometimes he did, and sometimes he merely appended his initials to a chit, stating that he required so much money.

Counsel then stated that he would take witness through a list of monies paid by him for the Company's purposes, and with the Company's money. The list of accounts totalled over \$3,000, and there were such items as ferry fares, cigarettes, newspaper advertisements, hotel bills, etc.

Mr. Zeitlyn: These were personal bills of Mr. Atherley's, and you paid them?—Whatever bills are presented for payment, Mr. Atherley simply O.K.'s them, and we pay. I cannot say for what purposes he wanted the money.

A BABY'S PRAM.

He could not remember whether \$150.50 paid to Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. was for a baby's pram. He disagreed that several of Mr. Atherley's personal expenses were paid by him by way of loan.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Every bill paid by you was O.K'd by Mr. Atherley, who thereby showed that he was responsible?—No matter what was paid out, we had to have an O.K. from Mr. Atherley.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that all those bills were O.K'd by accused.

MILK AND CHAMPAGNE.

Mr. Zeitlyn pointed out that in the list there were items for Mr. Atherley's rent, and payments for milk from the Kowloon Dairy.

Do you know whether that milk was for the Company, or for Mr. Atherley's baby?—I do not know what he required the milk for. (Laughter.)

Counsel: The Company was in San Francisco, Mr. Chau—rather a long way to come for milk to Hongkong, was it not?—I was referring to the Company in Hongkong only.

He agreed that the bill was in his possession and when Mr. Atherley O.K'd it, he subsequently paid it. He also agreed that he had paid bills to the Pharmacy, but he had forgotten what the items were.

There is payment of a bill of \$183 to Lane, Crawford, Ltd.—I forgot.

Would you remember if I told you that it was for a present for Mrs. Atherley?—I do not know.

When Counsel referred to another Company, witness said that he knew they made ladies' dresses, but he did not know whether the account was Mrs. Atherley's.

Counsel: There is a bill paid to Donnelly & Whyte. Do you know whether that was for milk, Mr. Chau?—I only know that they sell wine.

You knew that it was for champagne supplied to Mr. Atherley?—I knew that it was for wine.

He could not remember whether three bills paid to the Wing On Co. were for groceries supplied to the Atherley family.

PAYING CLUB FEES.

Here is an item of \$12 paid to the U.S.R.C. Do you know what that is?—I do not know, for certain.

It is a club in Kowloon, the United Services Recreation Club. On two occasions you paid Mr. Atherley's club dues, by your own personal cheque?—I remember Mr. Atherley passing these two bills and asking me to pay them. I did so by a personal cheque.

There is an item for electrical fittings for Mr. Atherley's house, and another for the Hongkong Hotel?—It might be so, but I did not know what the money was for.

Do you not remember that before the two bills at the Hongkong Hotel were paid, your clerk totalled up the chits?—Yes, that was so.

Witness agreed that he knew that bills from certain tobaccoists were for cigarettes supplied to Mr. Atherley.

Counsel: All the money transactions between you and Mr. Atherley throughout the whole period when he was manager were transactions in which you made advances to him for personal purposes on his personal security?—It is not true that all was for his personal use or on his personal security.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that for all money he loaned Mr. Atherley he looked for repayment from him personally.

Mr. Zeitlyn: There is an item here of \$84 paid to the China Underwriters, Ltd., constituting Mr. Atherley's quarterly premium on his life policy. I cannot remember.

Replying to further questions, he said that he did not know that an item of \$12.50 was payment for a leather case for Mr. Atherley's amah. He agreed that an item of \$2.75 water tax was for the use of water at Mr. Atherley's house.

MRS. ATHERLEY'S FARE.

He remembered when Mrs. Atherley went home to the United States, and he knew that the fare was \$1,500. Mr. Atherley did not ask him to lend him that money.

Did you say that you would ask Mr. Wong, your guarantor, to advance the money, and when Mr. Wong came did you not ask him for it?—I did not.

Did you bring that money to Mr. Atherley in banknotes?—Yes, I brought him the money in banknotes.

Was it a loan? If it were not, what was it then?—Mr. Atherley's instructions were that all money collected was to be handed to him personally as he wanted the money for his wife's use.

I put it to you that you were asked to loan the money and you subsequently did so?—It was not a loan from us at all. It was the Company's money and paid over to Mr. Atherley for his wife's passage.

What did you think about giving \$1,500 for Mrs. Atherley's passage?—Nothing at all. When the manager asked me to give him the money, how could I refuse?

Did you ever think that his wife was a member of the Company?—I did not know.

Show me any instructions from your Company that when the manager asked you for money, you have got to give it to him?—I refer you to my agreement to him. I refer to a clause in his agreement and contended it implied that.

Do you say that is an instruction to you to use the Company's money for his baby's milk or his champagne?—He is the taipan.

His Lordship: Do you say that this clause is authority for you to advance the taipan money for his milk bill?—It may mean that.

Witness further stated that whenever he paid the taipan money, he debited him with it. His Lordship said that was sufficient, since witness regarded his taipan's instructions as definite.

INTERPRETER ORDERED OUT OF COURT.

At this stage Mr. Zeitlyn pointed out a Chinese sitting near the Counsel for the prosecution, and said that he had seen him shake his head at witness.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had not noticed it, but the man was Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist's interpreter.

His Lordship asked if anyone else had observed it, and Mr. Stainfield, a member of the jury, said he had seen the action whereupon His Lordship ordered the man out of Court and intimated that if he saw anything of the kind in Court again, he would send the person to prison for contempt of Court.

ACCUSED'S BANK BOOK.

Mr. Zeitlyn, continuing his cross-examination, asked witness if he ever had custody of Mr. Atherley's paying-in bank-book. Witness replied in the negative.

When Counsel suggested that it was kept by a member of his department, witness said that he had seldom seen it.

Further interrogated, he said that he was not employed by Getz Bros. now. A new Company called the Getz South China, Ltd., were carrying on business at the same premises, and he was working in the offices of that Company.

Mr. Zeitlyn: I put it to you, Mr. Chau that Mr. Atherley's paying-in book is in your custody, and I ask you to produce it?—We have not got it.

When you made payments into Mr. Atherley's banking account, did you not enter it up yourself, or instruct one of your clerks to do so?—Personally, I have never written in it, neither do I know whether any of my clerks did so.

His Lordship: Had you as a matter of fact ever made any payments into accused's banking account yourself?—I personally never did so.

"PUNTING" ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Zeitlyn: You remember March 1921, when Mr. Atherley told you that he had been badly hit in Stock Exchange shares?—He never told me.

Did you not know that Mr. Atherley speculated on the Stock Exchange?—I did not.

He told me at the beginning of 1923.?

Replying to further questions, he said that he did notice brokers' runners coming to an office with chits for Mr. Atherley, but he did not know that he was punting on the Stock Exchange. Neither did he know that he was discussing shares with his (witness's) guarantor, Mr. Wong. It was true that he had interpreted for Mr. Wong when he conferred with Atherley, but there were private conversations into which he did not enter. He had never heard Mr. Wong and accused discussing shares. He agreed that he had heard of shares called "Cements," but he did not know the quotations, neither had he asked Atherley whether it was wise to sell Cements short. Mr. Atherley had told him about them, but he refused to deal with them. Accused did tell him that there was money in them.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Then you knew that Mr. Atherley was gambling on the Stock Exchange?—Yes, in June 1923.

You knew it in March 1921, when he told you that he had been badly hit by the March settlement day. He told you that he had lost \$5,000 and that he would be obliged if you would loan him the sum, and you replied that you would see what you could do?—No; but he did say in March that he wanted money.

You agreed to lend him money?—I never did.

He agreed that he had cashed post dated cheques for Mr. Atherley, and had many times cashed his personal cheques. He had also done this for other persons, and out of the Company's cash.

OFFICE PROCEDURE.

Questioned as to the procedure at the office arranged between Atherley and himself, witness said that it was his custom to bring to Atherley the counterfoils of his paying-in book. He also agreed that he had brought him the receipted bills for the items which Counsel had enumerated.

He disagreed that he had ever paid any monies into Mr. Atherley's account and denied that in pursuit of a request by Mr. Atherley for a loan that he had ever made payment to his account at the International Bank.

Mr. Zeitlyn: I further suggest to you that after such payments you came to Mr. Atherley with the counterfoil of the paying-in book and with the receipted bills, and that the two items were added together, and the acknowledgment, obtained from Mr. Atherley. I never did that.

He agreed that all the I.O.U.'s were initialled by Mr. Atherley, and he sometimes appended his full signature.

THE AFTERNOON HEARING.

At the outset of the afternoon hearing Mr. Jenkin informed His Lordship that he had brought another interpreter to Court, who previously had had nothing to do with the case. He would say something about the other man at to-day's hearing, when he had seen him.

His Lordship again remarked that he considered the behaviour of the other interpreter as a very serious matter.

Mr. Zeitlyn continued his cross-examination of the compradore.

Counsel asked if on April 1st, 1924, Atherley had paid witness a cheque for \$1,212.28, covering I.O.U.'s and a number of O.K. bills; on April 11th a cash cheque for \$2,000; whether on April 7th he had taken up O.K. bills amounting to \$307.44; and had paid \$2,910.40 by cheque the same day; if he had repaid \$1,556.10 on April 23rd; \$1,273.04 on April 25th; \$1,491.11 on April 26th; \$3,006.40 on May 8th; \$519.72 on May 15th; \$359.19 on the 24th; \$874.33 on the 30th; and \$631.75 on June 5th.

Witness said that he could not remember, but if the money was paid it was put into the Company's account. Neither could he say whether some of the cheques were post-dated cheques, but he agreed that he had sometimes paid post-dated cheques, two or three days ahead. He also agreed that Atherley was entitled to draw on the office's account for certain purposes, "because he was the taipan."

THE MEANING OF TAI PAN.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Mr. Chau, I suggest to you that is the stock answer for the purposes of this case. It is not so, but he was the taipan.

Witness agreed that the petty expenses, the pay of the employees, and his own salary was taken out of the Company's monies.

Do you think it was a frank answer when you said that you did not know whether you were entitled to draw on that account or not?—I only know that Mr. Atherley was the taipan, and I had to obey his instructions.

Mr. Zeitlyn: It seems to me, Mr. Chau, that the word taipan is like the blessed word Mesopotamia.

His Lordship: I take it that the word taipan is well known in business, and the jury will know that all employees obey his instructions.

Mr. Jenkin rose and explained the word.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Oh yes, I have heard the word mentioned.

Mr. Zeitlyn then handed witness a receipt and asked if it was a receipt which had been presented to Mr. Atherley, and which he had signed. Witness said that his cashier had handed the receipt to Mr. Atherley.

(Continued on next column.)

THE BOYCOTT.

REPORT BY THE MERCHANTS' DELEGATION.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of Chinese merchants was held in the principal room of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to receive the report of the eight Chinese delegates who went to Canton on December 30th to discuss terms of settlement of the boycott.

Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who was Head of the delegation, in presenting his report, said that upon their arrival at Canton they were met by representatives from the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, the Public Bureau and the four Chambers of Commerce. Motor-cars were also arranged to convey them to interview the authorities in the Government Offices, Headquarters and elsewhere.

On December 31st, the delegates in company with Mr. Lok Lai Chor, went to the National Government Headquarters where they were received by the secretary, Mr. Chan Shu Yan; Mr. Wong Ching Wai, Chairman of the National Council, being then away on some other business. Later in the afternoon, while in conversation with Mr. T. V. Sung, the Finance Commissioner, the delegates were invited by Dr. C. C. Wu to his office where they were informed of the receipt of a letter from the Strike Committee asking to be informed as to the nature and extent of the responsibilities of the Hongkong delegates.

DISCUSSION WITH THE STRIKERS.

On January 1st the delegates were invited by the Strike Committee to dinner at the Hotel Asia. Among those who made speeches was Mr. So Shiu Ching, Chairman of the Strike Commission. In the course of his speech which dealt mostly with the past stages of the Strike, Mr. So said it had not been the wish of the Strike Committee to put the Chinese merchants to great inconvenience. As regards the strikers' demands, he said that with the exception of those involving political affairs what remained to be considered were questions concerning the strikers themselves, especially "reinstatement" which, he thought, it was not within the power of the merchant delegates to negotiate. As to the wages of the strikers during the strike period, until an accurate estimate could be made, he could not tell exactly what the amount was.

In view of the fact that the question of reinstatement of the strikers was not within their province to deal with, the delegates, after paying their return visit to the Strike Committee, returned to the Colony on January 2nd.

Speeches of the same purport were also made by other members of the delegation.

Our Chinese correspondent writes, with reference to this meeting:—Mr. Li Yau Tsun spoke of the kind reception received at the hands of the Canton Government and the Strike Committee, but added that the Strike Committee brought up questions other than strike pay and relief, which the delegation had no power to discuss.

Questioned with regard to a conversation with Mr. Kelly (President of Getz Bros.), Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Atherley on October 21st, he said that he did not hear Mr. Parkhurst say to Mr. Atherley "What about this money which you owe?" but he had been told that it was a personal matter between himself and Mr. Chau. Witness told Mr. Kelly that it was not so.

Mr. Zeitlyn: I put it to you that you were there on that occasion and that Mr. Atherley told you to fetch the I.O.U.'s. That was not so. Mr. Atherley did not speak. He only put his head down.

The conversation which took place was of supreme interest to you?—No.

Then why should you prosecute him?—I did not do so.

Further pressed, witness reiterated that he did not hear Mr. Atherley tell Mr. Kelly that it was a personal matter. He left the room and went to his office to get the I.O.U.'s.

When Mr. Zeitlyn suggested that when witness returned from his office the I.O.U.'s were not there but that his guarantor had them, witness replied that he handed them to his guarantor the following day. He did not hear Mr. Atherley say that the compradore would be repaid.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Did you hear Mr. Kelly ask Mr. Atherley if he would hand over two months' salary due to him and also some earned commission to the compradore as an act of good faith?—No.

Did Mr. Kelly draft out the assignment of Mr. Atherley's salary and commission?—I did not see it.

In reply to further questions, witness said he did not see Mr. Atherley sign the assignment. Witness admitted that he asked Mr. Atherley about the money which he owed him and that Mr. Atherley said that he had made arrangements for repaying him.

At this stage, Mr. Zeitlyn said that he had had a very tiring day and asked His Lordship if he would adjourn the Court.

His Lordship: I suggest that you limit your cross-examination so as to save the jury's time.

Mr. Zeitlyn: My conclusion will not be long.

His Lordship: I was brought up a Presbyterian, Mr. Zeitlyn, and I know what that "in conclusion" means at the end of a sermon.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

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P. J. J. WODEHOUSE,
Capt. Supt. of Police.
Hongkong, January 5th, 1926. [3039]

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70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:—
428 430 482 524 533 568
600 603 610 630 690 634
931 1023 1060 1066 1087 1266
1311 1429 1442 1454 1480 1521
1553 1568 1577 1590 1714 1731
1829 1832 1875 1914 1923 1978
1991 2005 2075 2078 2099 2250
2260 2318 2350 2353 2405 2415
2480 2505 2570 2707 2792 3003
3246 3306 3350 3073 3162 3263
3294 3353 3408 3463 3493 3520
3531 3571 3688 3733

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3779 3961 4030 4082 4128 4190
4171 4184 4209 4264 4374 4383
4703 4842 4853 4871 4893 4983
5021 5060 5048 5380 5433 5437
5438 5440 5475 5543 5683 5815
5903 5913 6024 6060 6186 6193
6192 6261 6303 6315 6381 6376
6470 6573 6602 6665 6672 6715
6825 6846 6905 6969 6944 6932
7016 7055 7119 7120 7194 7210
7234 7282 7307 7327 7335 7396
7364 7482 7573 7597 7679 7704
7737 7745 7753 7774 7910 7984
8043 8154 8169 8188 8223 8243
8237 8261 8310 8344 8406 8515
8576 8597 8633 8675 8713 8787
8869 8908 9061 9101 9115 9173
9230 9292 9328 9528 9671 9610
9690 9729 9734 9856 9847 10000
10053 10061 10090 10115 10139 10162
10228 10275 10355 10408 10696 10687
10730 10761 10796 10816 10830 10887
11014 11024 11054 11067 11156 11224
11264 11467 11492 11533 11560 11558
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15457 15542 15621 15646 15716 15763
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16873 16878 16940 16870 16899 16972
17042 17048 17101 17139 17143 17155
17241 17257 17342 17350 17362 17504
17562 17581 17772 17829 17873 17893
17932 17970 18006 18086 18354 18398
18376 18447 18462 18503 18559 18578
18620 18643 18667 18692 18718 18768
18830 18886 18930 18970 19018 19021

19038	19075	19128	19191	19255	19370
19450	19518	19535	19587	19600	19664
19687	19698	19687	19700	19717	19732
19710	19750	19755	19759	19760	19764
19778	19777	19780	19783	19784	19785
19786	19787	19788	19789	19790	19791
19792	19793	19794	19795	19796	19797
19798	19799	19800	19801	19802	19803
19804	19805	19806	19807	19808	19809
19810	19811	19812	19813	19814	19815
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19822	19823	19824	19825	19826	19827
19828	19829	19830	19831	19832	19833
19834	19835	19836	19837	19838	19839
19840	19841	19842	19843	19844	19845
19846	19847	19848	19849	19850	19851
19852	19853	19854	19855	19856	19857
19858	19859	19860	19861	19862	19863
19864	19865	19866	19867	19868	19869
19870	19871	19872	19873	19874	19875
19876	19877	19878	19879	19880	19881
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19954	19955	19956	19957	19958	19959
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19984	19985	19986	19987	19988	19989
19990	19991	19992	19993	19994	19995
19996	19997	19998	19999	20000	20001
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CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

INCREASING ANXIETY IN FRENCH DISTRICTS.

PARIS, January 5th.

The likelihood of continued rain is causing the utmost anxiety. Already the Oise has beaten all records, including the floods of 1910 and 1920, having risen twenty feet. The triangle between Creil, Beauvais and Noyon is a vast sheet of water. Trains on the main line to Belgium are obliged to slow down for many miles, while sometimes the floors of the carriages are swamped.

Villages in the flooded areas are being hurriedly evacuated, household goods being transported on rafts.

The flooding of the waterworks at Compeigne has resulted in a limited supply of drinking water, with rationing from barrels.

The rise of the Aisne has flooded many streets in Soissons. A train between Caen and Saint Lo was abandoned after the passengers had been rescued.

CHILD KILLED.

A child was killed and three persons were injured as the result of a collapse of a house at Caen, which is very badly damaged. Some estimates put the damage at twenty million francs.

The rise of the Meuse has converted the streets of Metz into rushing torrents. It is feared that twenty thousand workers in the Meuse valley will be rendered idle for three weeks in consequence of the flooding of the factories.

WOMEN DRIVEN INSANE.

AMSTERDAM, January 4th.

The water has fallen a yard below yesterday's highest level at Maestricht, so that trains to Liege and the northern parts of Holland are running, but not for public traffic.

Their Majesties in the morning viewed the damage at Maestricht where many homeless people are sheltered in military barracks at Sierthogenbosch. In view of the extent of the disaster it is remarkable that hitherto there have been no fatalities, although two women have been driven insane as the result of anxiety and distress.

HANDSOME ROYAL GIFT.

BRUSSELS, January 4th.

Their Majesties to-day paid a lengthy visit to the inundated regions around Namur and Dinant. The situation in the Liege, Namur and Brussels districts has greatly improved but the position in the low lying districts, notably the Waas area, has become worse.

Their Majesties have subscribed two million francs to the national fund for the victims of the floods, comprising the money presented to them on the occasion of their silver wedding last year, plus a personal gift of one hundred thousand francs.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

SIR BASIL THOMSON IN LONDON COURT.

LONDON, January 4th.

A huge crowd besieged Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on the appearance of Sir Basil Thomson, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police from 1913-1919, in answer to two summonses, one accusing him of indecency with a woman in Hyde Park, and the other requiring him to show cause why his recognisances of £5 should not be forfeited for his non-appearance in court on the day named in the original summons.

A policeman gave evidence that after arrest the accused told him he was Sir Basil Thomson and if his friends knew about this he would be ruined. Subsequently the policeman alleged that the accused said that if witness overlooked the matter he could leave the police to-morrow, to which the policeman replied that accused should not tempt him, as "you know how impossible it is for me to let you go. The Police is my sole means of existence."

Counsel for the prosecution said that accused at the Police Station, where an Inspector recognised him, asked that his name be entered on £5 bail but failed to appear in Court. Subsequently he wrote explaining that he went to Bow Street by mistake. Accused appeared at Marlborough Street on December 16th for the service of the summons. The woman, who was a young pantomime artist, was arrested and fined on December 22nd. The case was adjourned.

FORGED NOTES.

HUNGARIAN PRINCE PLACED UNDER ARREST.

BUDAPEST, January 4th.

The circulation at The Hague of a quantity of forged thousand franc French banknotes, apparently produced in Hungary, led to the arrest of two Hungarians in Holland, also the arrest here of the private secretary and valet of Prince Louis Windischgratz, who was formerly Minister of Supplies.

A further sensation has now been caused by the arrest of the Prince himself, who is a Privy Councillor and member of one of the most distinguished families in Central Europe. According to a curiously worded official statement, the forgeries were executed not for reasons of personal gain but for assumed patriotic grounds. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the interrogation of certain officials of the State map printing office.

THRONE OF RUMANIA.

PRINCE MICHAEL RECOGNISED AS HEIR.

BUCHAREST, January 4th.

The National Assembly, by 234 votes to 3, ratified Prince Carol's renunciation of his succession rights and recognised Prince Michael as Heir. A Provisional Regency Bill was passed creating a Council composed of Prince Nicolas, the Orthodox Patriarch and the first President of the Court of Cassation. Prince Carol has also waived his parental authority over Prince Michael.

GREEK DICTATORSHIP.

ON YOUR BAYONETS ONLY DOES SUCCESS DEPEND.

ATHENS, January 4th.

The Commander of each barracks has announced that a Dictatorship has been proclaimed and that all must contribute to the task undertaken by the army for the nation's good. The statement concluded:—"On your bayonets only does the establishment of a Dictatorship depend."

HURRICANE IN SAMOA.

PAGO PAGO, January 4th.

A fierce hurricane did widespread damage to American Samoa last week, but hitherto no casualties have been reported. Houses were unroofed and great trees which were uprooted from the mountains slid down into the villages and valleys. Many landslides have blocked the roads.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF MATCHES IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, January 4th.

Following are the results of matches played to-day in the first division of the Scottish League:

Aberdeen, 3; Queen's Park, 1.
Airdrieonians, 3; Cowdenbeath, 2.
Celtic, 3; Partick, 0.
Dundee U., 0; Dundee, 1.
Hibernians, 0; St. Johnstone, 3.
Kilmarnock, 4; Hamilton, 1.
Motherwell, 4; Morton, 1.
Rangers, 3; Clydebank, 1.
Raith R., 1; Hearts, 2.
St. Mirren, 2; Falkirk, 0.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOVE FINDS A WAY.

MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER GETS POPE'S DISPENSATION.

NEW YORK, January 5th.

Despite the persistent opposition of her father, Mr. Clarence Mackay, the multi-millionaire President of the Postal, Telegraph and Cable Company, Miss Ellen Mackay, aged 22, has married the son of a writer, Mr. Irving Berlin.

Miss Ellen Mackay (who is a Roman Catholic) had previously obtained dispensation from the Pope, permitting her marriage to Mr. Berlin, who is a Jew.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. DISARMAMENT VOTE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S REQUEST TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 4th.

President Coolidge has asked Congress to appropriate \$50,000 of the expenses of American representatives at the preliminary disarmament discussions in Geneva. He declares that the representation will not involve any attitude by the Government or any commitment to attend a similar future conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN STEEL TRADE.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, January 4th.

In connection with a report from New York that the banking firm of Dillon Read and Company is planning the formation of a German-American steel trust, it is pointed out that there can be no question at present of forming such a trust because no German steel trust at present exists.

It is believed that Dillon Read and Company, who themselves own steel works in America, are prepared to finance German steel works with big loans, so that lack of capital need no longer hinder the formation of a trust composed of all the principal German steel works, except Krupp, who are averse to joining therein. Should this trust come into being, it is expected it will enter into close business relations with the Dillon Read steel works, without necessarily forming a German-American trust.

The amount which Dillon Read proposes to place at the disposal of the German trust when formed is not disclosed, but it is understood the German steel magnates have been trying for some time to negotiate a loan in the United States of 25 to 30 million pounds sterling.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CONFIRMATION FROM U.S.

NEW YORK, January 5th.

Messrs. Dillon Read & Company confirm that a sum of approximately \$50,000,000 is involved in financing a German Steel Combination, consisting of three big groups—namely the Deutsche Luxemburg, Gelsen Kirchner and Bochum Verein.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PRICE OF RUBBER.

SIR ROBERT HORNE IN "TIMELY STATEMENT."

NEW YORK, January 4th.

With regard to a statement published by Sir Robert Horne in London giving his views on the prices of rubber, the *New York Times* considers it most timely and calculated to allay the vestiges of the temporary ill-feeling in both countries. The paper says that the excitement which temporarily raged around the high price was from the first artificial and quite unnecessary.

Mr. Hoover has hastened to do his best to correct the unfortunate effects of his first utterances. The early exaggerations were hollow and could not bear the weight of trade statistics. It would seem that even Congress was ready to consider the question on the basis of truth and reason.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. HOOVER'S LAMENTS.

LONDON, January 5th.

The *Times* in a leader, replying to American criticism of British rubber restriction, reiterates the reasons rendering the Stevenson Scheme necessary.

It says that when prices rose rapidly—largely owing to American forward contracts—Mr. Hoover allowed himself to be drawn into a series of statements, which can only be described as inaccurate, unwise and calculated to arouse ill-feeling on the part of Americans unfamiliar with the facts. It is no case for recrimination but for common sense. At the best, Mr. Hoover's laments cannot increase the world's production of rubber; at the worst they may ruffle the feelings of the American public and so check a worldwide movement for the amicable adjustment of economic difficulties between nations by mutual concession and agreement.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

POINTED COMMENT REGARDING CHRISTIAN GENERAL.

WHISTLING FOR MONEY.

LONDON, January 4th.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks it matters little to China whether Feng Yu Hsiang (the "Christian General") stays or goes. Another aspirant to power will replace him and be exposed to the same sort of danger of a possible combination of Chang Tso Lin with other rivals of Feng's. The paper proceeds to refer to the remarkable improvement in the revenue of 1925 compared with 1924 as revealed in Sir Francis Aglen's annual report, despite social confusion. It voices the opinion that if the "unequal treaties" are abrogated, complete tariff autonomy obtained and extraterritorial privileges abolished, the investor in Chinese or foreign loans secured upon the revenue would be whistling for his money.

It believes that the removal of the security afforded by extraterritorial status would certainly lead to far graver events than have hitherto occurred. Such a step became obviously out of the question before the International Commission appeared in Peking.

The article concludes by enquiring if it is not time the Powers moved in the direction of recognising the glaring facts of the situation and ending the immense international fiasco brought about by misguided diplomacy in dealing with the affairs of China.

FENG'S CIRCULAR TELEGRAM.

PEKING, January 5th.

Feng Yu Hsiang has issued a circular telegram, stating that he is giving up public life and going abroad. He urges the militarists to support Tuan Chi Jui and work for the betterment of the country.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

TOKYO ORDERS WITHDRAWAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

TOKYO, January 5th.

The War Department announces that the remaining reinforcements which were sent to Manchuria last month, are being withdrawn on Thursday or Friday, when they will leave for Japan.

S.S. "BALTIMORE MARU."

JAPANESE VESSEL TOWED TO PORT SUDAN.

PORT SUDAN, January 4th.

The s.s. *Baltimore Maru* has arrived in tow. [A message from Perim on December 30th reported that the Japanese steamer *Baltimore Maru* had broken her tail shaft.]

NIKKO HOTEL BURNED.

TOURISTS FROM "BELGIUM" HAVE VISIT SPOILED.

TOKYO, January 5th.

A *Nichi Nichi* special message reports that fire destroyed the Nikko Hotel last night. There was much confusion as the hotel was crowded with tourists from the *Belgium*. There were no casualties but the loss is estimated at half a million yen.

GAOL FOR COUNTRESS.

STRANGE THEFT CASE.

On the stroke of midnight on November 18th a sentence of one year's imprisonment was passed at Potsdam on Countess Ellinor Bothmer. She was convicted both of purloining articles from the dwelling of her old family friend, the President of the Potsdam Court, Herr Rieck, and of stealing money from the purse of a few visitors in a hotel at the Potsdam watering-place, Polzin.

The case was greatly complicated by a number of anonymous letters sent to various people, in which the writers either took the guilt of the robberies on themselves or attributed it to third parties. Similar communications were also made by mysterious veiled ladies. The Court, however, came to the conclusion that all these mystifications originated with the countess herself. It further took the view that it was she who hid some of the stolen plate among the rushes on the shore of one of the Potsdam lakes. A man who accused himself of stealing money in Potsdam subsequently admitted that his story was false. He said, however, that he confessed to the countess on his own initiative, and received from her the impression that she was innocent and really believed in his guilt.

The Bench expressed the opinion that the relations between the accused and Police-Captain Hefter had not been above reproach. The countess protested her innocence throughout, and when sentence was passed, declared that she would not have been alive had she not been determined to fight for the honour of her husband, her sons, and her unborn child.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

MUTINY AMONG CHEN-CHIUNG MING'S TROOPS.

A report from Amoy states that the remnants of the defeated anti-Red Army of General Chen Chiung Ming, stranded in Southern Fukien since their evacuation of Swatow two months ago, mutinied last week, ousting Generals Li Yung Fu and Tso Wen Ping and offering the command to Colonel Li Shang Feng.

DR. MA CRITICIZED.

Dr. Ma Chun Wu, a native of Kwangsi, and a returned student from Germany, having accepted the portfolio of Justice in the new Cabinet of the Peking Provisional Government formed by Mr. Hsu Shi Ying, is now a target of attack from politicians of the South-western Provinces. The opinion is expressed that no member of the Kuomintang should associate with the Peking Government until the reunification of China has been effected.

RESTAURANTS ON STRIKE.

Families in Fatsan who selected December for celebrating the weddings of their grown-up children found that the purveyors who cater for wedding feasts and large parties were on strike against taxation levied by the Kuomintang on meals above 20 cents a person. Workers supporting the restaurant proprietors in Fatsan are trying hard to prevent outside cooks from going to Fatsan to profit by the situation.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

The latest development in the pourparlers for the settlement of the boycott directed by Canton workers against Hongkong British interests is that a point of friendly contact has been established between the responsible representatives of opposing parties. An early resumption of full trade and traffic is improbable, according to those familiar with the situation and the progress made thus far. The bright side is that conversations between the opposing parties have been opened and that a large section of the trade community, among the Chinese in Canton is exercising the strongest influence possible to recommend the Kuomintang leaders to urge their dictator, M. Borodin, the Soviet Commissioner to South China, and the Strike Committee of workers, to make the terms for settlement as reasonable and practical as possible.

CHINESE DESIRES.

Chinese workers expecting to return to Hongkong after the settlement of the difficulty are desirous of being assured that they will be permitted freely to reorganize their unions and not be deported without trial. When their representatives met the delegation from Hongkong on January 1st, these questions were touched upon. Of course, the delegation, being sent by Chinese merchants and only able to deal with certain financial aspects, was unable to discuss any political problems without further instructions from Hongkong. The workers in Canton were of opinion that it would be better to have a few British merchants in the Hongkong delegation who could more or less speak for the British interests, both trade and political, and this they made known at their first formal or preliminary meeting. The other political subject the workers would like to consider is a more real and effective Chinese representation on the Hongkong Legislative Council.

DR. WU EMBARRASSED.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chairman of the Canton Municipal Council, who is in close touch with both Canton and Hongkong Chinese merchants and is actually referred to by certain workers as "also belonging to the capitalist class," has been embarrassed for some time with requests from all sides to use his good offices and personal influence, particularly his friendship with M. Borodin, to effect a compromise and hasten the much desired settlement. It is understood that both Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Council of Commissioners of the Kuomintang Government in Canton, and Mr. T. V. Soong, chief commissar of finance, trade, and numerous other departments, are also desirous of a settlement, but the power of the Soviets and the Strike Committee is not so weak as many have wished to believe.

On pressure by Chinese merchants in Canton, the Strike Committee is considering the abolition of restrictions on travel between Canton and Hongkong, and the granting of greater freedom for goods other than British to leave Hongkong for Canton via non-British vessels and via Shanghai.

DO MIRACLES HAPPEN?

HOW DEAN INGE'S DOUBTS ARE DOING HARM.

"ALL THINGS POSSIBLE."

"What exactly is the religion of the Dean of St. Paul's?" writes the Rev. Basil Bouchier, M.A., Vicar of Hampstead Garden Suburb, in a London paper. The lurid announcement that "a leading Churchman has rejected miracles and knocked the bottom out of the Christmas religion" is startling, not to say anomalous.

The Dean calls on the Church to give up "shuffling" and re-cast some of its most ancient and most familiar traditional doctrines. By implication, he would appear to reject both the physical Ascension of Christ and the Physical Resurrection of the human body, whilst he is at one with the scientists in repudiating the vulgar conception of miracles as the suspension of a lower law by higher.

DOING REAL HARM.

Now, in these short sentences are involved almost all the cardinal doctrines of the Christian Faith, the questioning of which strikes at the very heart of Christianity. Dean Inge, let me say at the very outset, is one of the most brilliant thinkers of the age. His every utterance challenges thought, and if we were all as clever and as intellectually equipped as he, all his various "bomshells" could be hurled into our midst without hurt. But we are not, and because we are not, these explosions are doing real harm throughout the community.

You see, there are, roughly, four classes of the British public upon whom these electrifying pronouncements take effect. Perhaps, more accurately, I should say three, inasmuch as there is one class—mentality—so sublimely disinterested that if one Saturday afternoon at a cup-tie final it was proclaimed with authority that there was neither Heaven nor Hell, the crowd would merely boo the speaker and clamour to get on with the game. Then there are those whose belief is so unassailable that they can afford to treat any new utterance with unconcern.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Two classes, however, remain. And it is for these that I am gravely concerned, if only for the fact that they constitute the majority. The one class "hear, read and inwardly digest" the many and varied new "views" (which now-a-days spring up, mushroom-like, in a night), and the result is they fall away altogether. The remaining class overthinks and not strong enough to stomach the immensity of these new and modern revelations, begin, like Thomas, to be extremely doubtful.

Probably there never has been an age when the intellectual capacity of the average Church-going congregation was so low as to-day, and their hold upon the eternal verities of our Faith so loose. And, in my judgment, it is for this reason that I am sorry that the Dean's position is so open to misunderstanding, and his latest utterances calculated to hinder rather than help.

It is not nearly so much the statement, as the form of statement, that worries me. Science and Religion are not opposed. Then, why say so, and unsettle the man in the street? Only last Sunday I addressed a mass meeting of men at West Ham—between one and two thousand of them—at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the remark which they received as enthusiastically as any was when I said:

"We are living in a world of wonder. Some people say that there is no such thing as a miracle. Whereas it is far truer to say that there is nothing but miracle. The scientists, far from robbing this world of its wonder, have made it more wonderful. It remains a miraculous world needing some one outside of it to explain it."

Yes, instead of talking to me about the "uniformity of Nature," tell me about the "fidelity of God." No man without Divine wisdom could have concocted any one of the statements in the First Chapter of Genesis. Each of these statements is in perfect agreement with present geological knowledge.

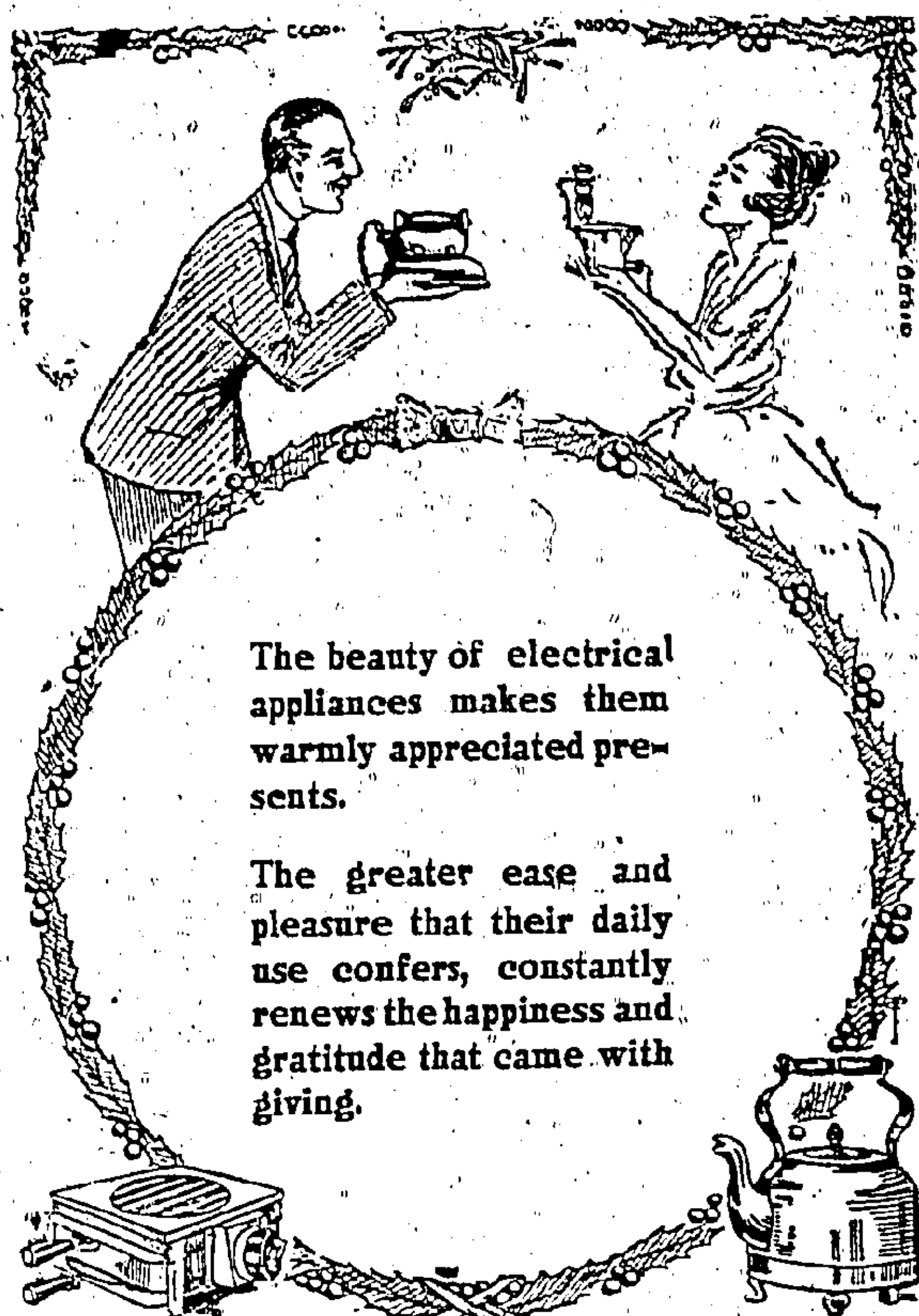
Then, as to miracles. Why are they to be termed either impossible or improbable? Nature's laws are not arbitrary laws. At best, Nature's laws are nothing but the observed uniformities in nature, and, therefore, if you are really scientific, you modify your theory by your facts.

The Dean appears to me to cut down the facts to suit his theory? When people say, "We cannot believe in any break in the uniformity of Nature," they forget surely that they do all believe in the greatest break that ever happened, when one moment there was no life, and the next there was.

Finally, one word about the ascension of Christ. I may be old fashioned, but to accept this in all its literalness causes me not the slightest difficulty. With God all things are possible.

As to the nature of man's Resurrection body. Nothing, to my mind, in all the Bible is plainer or more unmistakable than Paul's denial of a physical Resurrection. Man rises not with, but from, his body.

So I say: Whilst the chief function of the preacher is to stir up thought, it does need to be done with caution. Otherwise the danger is that the last state is likely to be palpably worse than the first.



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.45	30.15
Temperature	53	59	62
Humidity	76	86	80
Wind Direction	ENE	NW	N
Force	4	1	2
Weather	0	OD	OD
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.15

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 63
Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 59

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 6th to 12th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		H.K. Standard Time.	Height.	H.K. Standard Time.	Height.	H.K. Standard Time.	Height.
Wed.	6	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		0 31	6 0	8 42	2 1	1 18	4 2
Thurs.	7	0 31	4 5	8 25	2 3	1 19	4 2
		1 23	5 5	8 25	2 3	1 19	4 2
Fri.	8	1 23	4 8	8 36	2 4	1 20	4 2
		2 58	5 0	10 9	2 5	1 21	4 2
Satur.	9	2 58	5 3	11 21	2 6	1 22	4 2
		4 39	4 7	10 53	2 7	1 23	4 2
Sun.	10	4 39	5 9	10 39	2 9	1 24	4 2
		5 31	4 5	11 35	2 9	1 25	4 2
Mon.	11	5 31	4 4	11 32	2 9	1 26	4 2
		6 47	7 1	0 18	3 0	1 27	4 2
Tues.	12	6 47	4 4	0 18	1 4	1 28	4 2
		7 29	7 7	1 18	8 0	1 29	4 2

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HOW TO LIVE LONG.

THE HABITS OF BRITISH STATESMEN.

Contributing to a symposium in the *Evening Standard* on "How to Live long," the Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House of Commons," writes:—

I lay down, then, as the very first counsel of wisdom for men who have to do hard brain work, that when they take exercise they should take it moderately, and that they should not try to squeeze it all into a few hours. It is true that plenty of examples can be quoted against me to the contrary. The two classic examples of the difference between two great brain workers, one who took plenty and the other who took no exercise, are Gladstone and Chamberlain. The one lived in almost perfect health till he was eighty-nine—the last two years were darkened by cancer, but cancer is an exceptional thing which, so far as we yet have discovered, obeys no law that we can trace. But up to that period Gladstone enjoyed almost perfect health. I remember still reading with amazement of a walk he took with a friend in Norway of 33 miles after he was seventy years of age.

If ever a man proved the value of exercise it was Gladstone. He took a walk regularly of an hour or two almost every day of his life, and he took it in spite of any work, in spite of any weather; to him it was almost a religious duty. He told me himself that when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time—it was in the fifties of the last century—and was working sixteen hours a day—he published the most terrifically complicated Budget of any epoch in the history of that great instrument—he still took his daily walk. Sometimes he said he could not take it till the sitting of the House of Commons was completed; when that happened he took his walk all the same, and he was not prevented from doing so by rain, for in that case he took a hansom to his house, put on waterproofs and went gaily forth on his walk under the pelting rain.

GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

I used to see proofs of this inflexible adherence to his theory of the daily walk during all the years when I was a colleague of the great man in the House of Commons. There was an arrangement then—there is, I believe, now—that in the preparation of the questions to Ministers every day, the questions to the Prime Minister are postponed till about a third or half-way through the questions on the Order Paper. The first question to the Prime Minister is nearly always at No. 45. This rule, of course, gives to the Prime Minister a quarter of an hour, or perhaps more, before his attendance in the House is necessary. Gladstone never entered till a few seconds before his first question. I can still see the somewhat extraordinary appearance he presented when he did make this appearance; the hair scattered, the eyes almost wild, the broad chest panting, the breath coming quick—with all the appearance, in fact, of a man who was just finishing up a very long and quick race.

Take the very different case of Mr. Chamberlain. He was always in "his place at the right moment; he reached it cool, collected, without any sign of haste. He himself told the world what were his habits. He never, he said, played golf; he never bicycled; he never, in short, put foot to ground except in walking from his hansom cab to his seat at home or in the House.

Chamberlain, as I have said, almost boasted that he never took any exercise. He lived to seventy-seven, it is true; but the last years in partial paralysis were death, not life. But one may question whether this disastrous wind-up was due simply to want of exercise. The late King of Greece—who was on the Gladstonian model, taking his two to three hours' exercise every day of his life through the streets of Athens or Aix les Bains or Paris—spoke a man with some-thing like scorn of the habits of Chamberlain—indeed, of English habits generally.

A BISMARCK STORY.

After a lunch which he gave me in an hotel in Paris I observed that he stood up immediately after he had swallowed the last morsel of his very small meal; he did it deliberately, remarking how he suffered at a dinner-party in London when some stout old dowager insisted on sitting on at the table. And then he told me that he had remonstrated with Chamberlain because of the black cigars which he smoked so frequently, and that Chamberlain's reply was that he realised that probably they would kill him, but that he meant to go on. It recalls a story of Bismarck, who was a terrible eater and drinker, when he corrected an Englishman who told him after one of his German feasts that he had said the meal had not injured him. "I didn't say that," said Bismarck; "what I said was that I wasn't sorry I had eaten such a meal."

A conspicuous example of the benefit of regular exercise to-day among our public men is Lord Balfour. I do not think there has been a single day of his life that he has not taken his fairly long walk. I remember that even in the dreadful days when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland—when every hour was accompanied by danger to his life—I used

to see him often taking his stroll, generally with "Jack" Saunders, as he was called by his friends, his equally loved and hated private secretary. You could see the strain on the Chief Secretary in the increasing stoop of his shoulders and the heavy lines in his face; but he walked all right, all the same.

Sir William Harcourt was just the reverse. I have heard of his staying for days in a country house and never leaving its reposeful chairs. The same story, it will be remembered, was told of Gibbon, the historian. Mr. Lloyd George is, again, an example of the opposite habit; he rarely lets a day pass without a walk, however great be the demand on his time.

"MY PRISON CELL."

I am asked to say something about my own habits. Alas, I am a conscious example of the demoralisation of Parliamentary life, coupled with the greater demoralisation of the life of a journalist. I ought to be one of the best walkers in the House of Commons; I am one of the worst. I have a plain but pleasant study in a modest flat; I spend so much of my time there that I speak of it as my prison cell—a pleasant cell looking out on the Westminster Cathedral, and the islet of silence and retreat which gathers around it; but a cell all the same. This is the history which has led up to this deplorable ending of days, often without even crossing the threshold of my front door.

I was brought up to the daily walk by my father, who took his constitutional every day of two hours, usually accompanied by his cronies—like himself great "Voteens," as they are called in Ireland (meaning exceptionally pious men, the men who helped the priest, who took the collections—amateur and unpaid headles and vergers); and many of their quaint sayings—representing the old Irish point of view, which they embodied—I still remember. The delicious moment still remains with me when, as they passed Auburn Lodge—the best house in the town, and one of the many birthplaces of Oliver Goldsmith—they discussed the new arrival; and in incredible tales each man told of his incredible wealth, his ten horses, his four carriages, his fourteen servants; until one old gentleman—he was the chapel collector—turned to my father with the astounding statement that this distinguished foreigner had chops and steaks for his breakfast! There was an awkward pause, broken by my father with the comment, "Ah, they're meaning, of course, Englishmen and Protestants—these their heaven in this world!"

When I went as a young reporter to Dublin I walked many miles every day. It is true that Dublin cars were innumerable, and their fares were the cheapest in the world—sixpence up to any reasonable distance—but neither I nor any of my comrades ever thought of taking a car—unless he could include it in his expenses allowed by his office.

Ah, how little I knew the glories of that austere life. I soon appreciated it, perhaps, when I got my first job in London, which was in the offices of the *Daily Telegraph* as a sub-editor and during the exciting time of the Franco-German war. My hours were from six in the evening until four—sometimes till six—in the morning. I was too tired when I got home to my garret in a court off the Strand to take any exercise, and I rested and often dozed till it was time to return to my sub-editor's room. Later on, when I got day work, and when often I got no work, I resumed my habits of a long daily walk, and so I remained, in spite of a good height, a very slight man. Parnell once said to me, when I got into the House of Commons, that he thought me the leanest man for my height in London except himself.

And then in a few weeks I had become the most frequent attendant and one of the most frequent speakers in the House. We were pursuing the Obstructionist policy, and we had to speak every night—five, six, ten times, a night. My habits at that time were to take lunch at one o'clock every working day in the House, and then to take two, three, sometimes four o'clock in the morning. Once we had a continuous sitting of forty-one hours, and might be going on still if Mr. Speaker Brand had not by a coup d'état brought the debate to an enforced close.

In those days I got to bed usually at four o'clock in the morning; I never allowed myself to be called, and slept soundly till noon; I dressed and breakfasted (I take only tea and toast for breakfast); was seated again by the side of Parnell at our simple one o'clock lunch. I was a teetotaler at the time, and he never drank anything but a pint of the cheapest and lightest German wine; and so again till four o'clock in the morning. They were glorious days in spite of everything; but the physical cost to me was heavy in two years my weight increased from eleven to over fourteen stones.

Now I am down in weight again, which brings me to this final remark, that you can correct the want of exercise a good deal by care in diet. I eat little; I drink less—sometimes I go for months "on the water wagon." My physical health remains fairly good; I work as hard, if not harder, than ever. But I pay this penalty: that my digestion is weak and uncertain; and that behind the cheerfulness I hope I always show with my friends and the serenity of outlook at which I have arrived, there is always behind my back the dark spectre of brooding melancholy—dodged, laughed at, but always there. But I suffer in illustrious company: Johnson, Thomas Carlyle, John Morley, Charles Darwin, T. H. Huxley.



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CAT BURGLAR THROWN FROM UPSTAIRS WINDOW.

The Kaiserhof Hotel, at the official centre of Berlin, where the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury stayed during the Berlin Conference, has been the scene of an adventure quite up to the level of the climax of a Wild West film. Once more truth holds its own with fiction.

About 11 o'clock at night a prominent Zurich business man named Hollinger was set down at the hotel with his wife. They were allotted a room on the first floor. The lady retired to bed without delay, and the husband, having opened the window, went into the bath room attached to the apartment in order to wash his hands. Hardly had he closed the door of the bath room when he heard a terrific shriek from his wife. Hastily reopening the door, he found a man, well dressed but shoeless and wearing grey silk gloves and with a partially masked face, standing in the middle of the room, covering his wife with a revolver. Before the intruder could change his aim Hollinger, who is a man of powerful physique, rushed at him and grappled with him. A life-and-death struggle followed. The intruder tried desperately to turn the barrel of the revolver on the Swiss, but, failing to do so, struck him a nasty blow on the head with it. Hollinger, however, was not put out of action, and, forcing the intruder backwards, ever nearer and nearer to the window, finally picked him up bodily and flung him out into the street.

As it happened, the man made his exit through the same aperture as his entrance, for, when he was picked up, he was protruding from the head and with a broken thigh, he was recognised as the most skilful and daring of the German "facade-scalars," as this type of thief is called here. His name is Willi Kasser. Many visitors to the chief hotels of Berlin and other big German towns who were incautious enough to leave their windows open during absence from their rooms have suffered from the depredations of Kasser and his brother.

Some months ago they were run to earth by the police and after a sharp revolver skirmish in which several persons were wounded they were overcome and taken into custody. They were sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour, but on the way to gaol where he was to serve his term Willi accomplished the feat which Charles Peace attempted without success, and, taking advantage of a heedless moment of his warders leapt through the railway carriage window while the train was in motion and managed to make good his escape.

The first-floor window of the Kaiserhof would not present much of a problem to the ordinary Cumbrian rock-climber, but it is somewhat of a mystery how Kasser managed to negotiate the front of the building unobserved. Though the hotelstrasse, which that side of the hotel faces across the Wilhelmplatz, is not a main artery of traffic it is anything but deserted, even late at night, and, considering official residences of the President, the Chancellor, and the Foreign Minister, is specially patrolled by the police.

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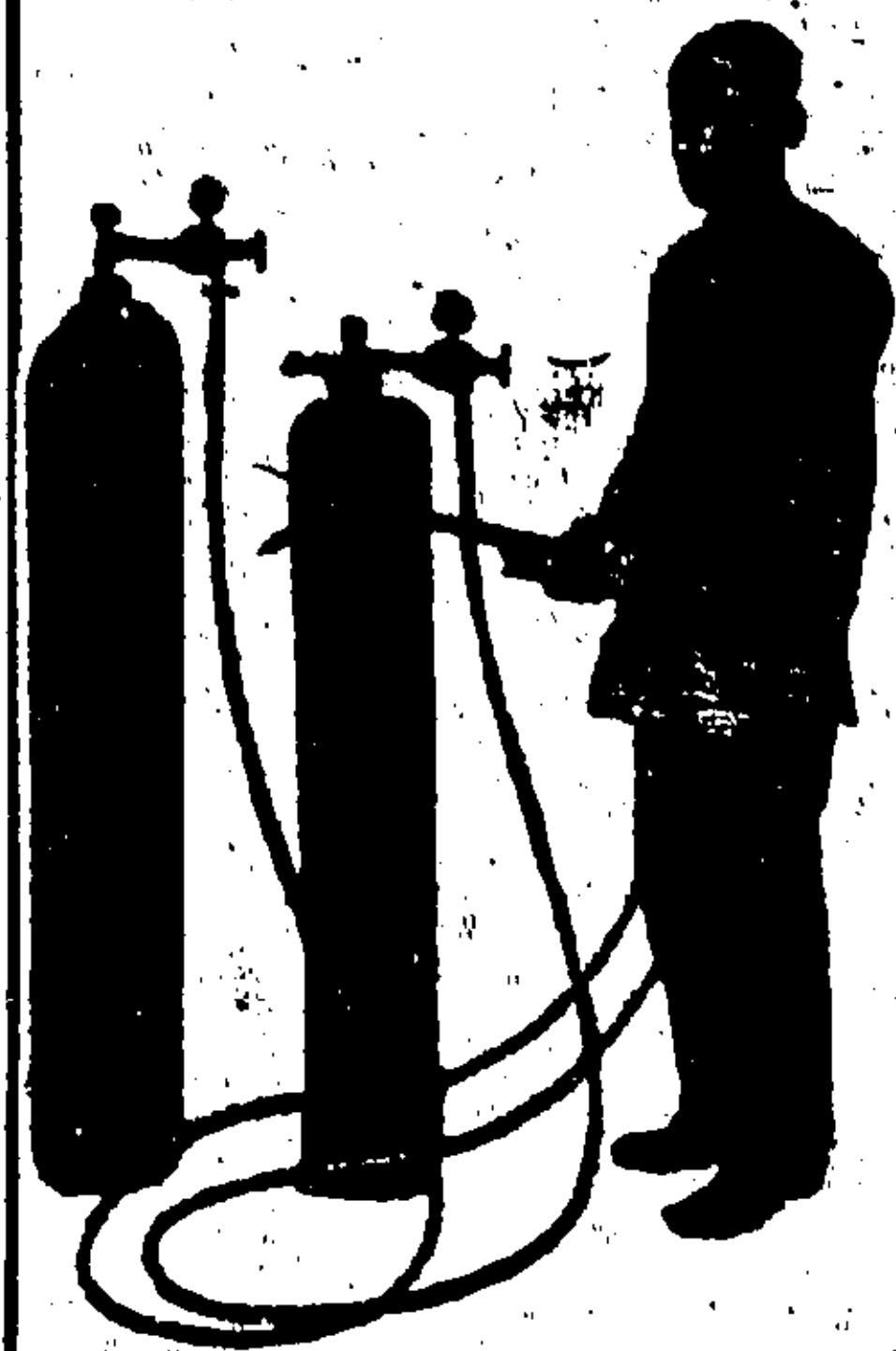
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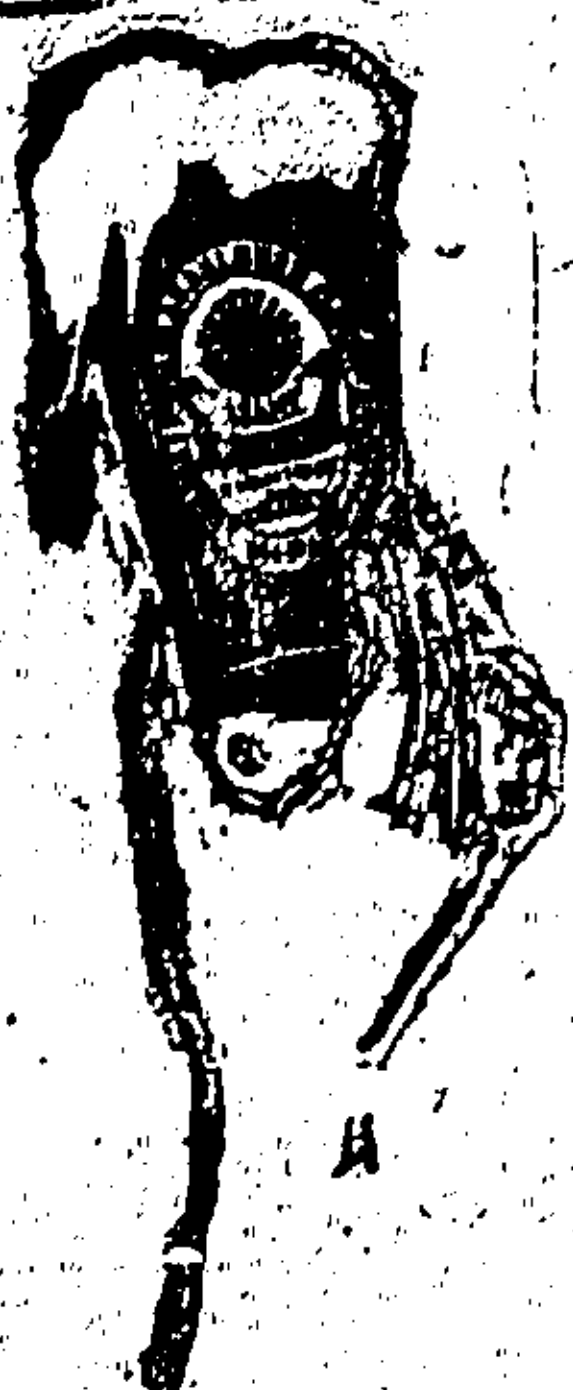
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THE POPULARITY OF CARDS. FIRST-CLASS BRIDGE.

For over 500 years cards have exercised their fascination in Europe as the principal of indoor games, with the one exception of chess. But chess is for the few; cards are for the many. The card-player may be less intellectual than the chessplayer, but he is much more a man of the world. Cards bring people together and make a leading social interest. Talleyrand remarked to a young man who did not play cards:—"Jeune homme, si vous ne jouez pas aux cartes, vous aurez une triste vieillesse."

The individual card games are likewise very lasting. Auction bridge, which dominates the card world to-day, is young, but it belongs to the whist family of games, which has been played for over 200 years. Among round games pocker alone has any standing, though chemin-defer leads a clandestine existence in gaming-houses. Of games for two, six-pack bezique is the most fashionable; four-pack bezique is also played, and is probably the more scientific of the two, though heavier and more monotonous. Piquet, which was referred to by Rabelais in 1533 as one of the games played by Gargantua, is still popular while écarté has gone out of fashion.

The popularity of cards is largely due to the fact that they provide by far the best expression of the gambling instinct innate in man. Of the various forms of gambling, cards are the most pleasant and the most social. They are also the least expensive, because the "cagnotte" is usually negligible. In stocks and shares there is the broker's commission to pay. In horse-racing the market odds are below the true odds. In roulette a definite percentage is taken by the bank. But in cards the money circulates among the card-players and does not pass into outside hands. There are no brokers or bookmakers or banks to be supported out of it.

The stakes played for in London now are but a shadow of what they used to be. The days have long gone by when men walked out of White's or Crookford's to end a night of revelry with an ounce of lead. Still the points here and there are sometimes relatively high, and it is unusual to find first-class bridge at low points.

But what constitutes first-class bridge? Some players excel in one department, and some in another. Some are steady and scientific, and win by making fewer mistakes than other people. Some are temperamental, often making brilliant coups, but careless and inattentive. One kind of player counts every suit down to the two; another kind does not trouble to count, but relies on circuitous inferences to know what card to keep or to lead. In general, the fine player is not he who sees and remembers everything, but he who can quickly distinguish the essential from the inessential, and concentrate entire attention on the former, forgetting the latter. Occasionally his quick diagnosis is wrong, and he then makes a mistake which surprises the onlooker, whose attention has ranged freely over the inessential as well as the essential details. Economy of mental energy is a very important feature of bridge, and comes only with long experience.

Probably the greatest change which has come over bridge in recent times is the tendency to overcall on losing hands, to save the game or rubber. This "flag-flying" is a very difficult game to play, but absolutely essential in first-class bridge. Before resorting to it, there must be a strong probability that the adversaries will go game in their call, and also that the overcalling will not cost more than the game is worth. Allowing for the value of tricks and honours, a loss of 200 by overcalling is about equivalent to "losing either the first or the second game of a rubber. The third game is in a different category, and it is generally worth paying 300 points to save it. The bidding in the third game is therefore different, almost from the start, from the bidding in the first two games.

Since the good bridge-player gets out purposely to overcall on certain hands at certain times, it is incumbent on the adversaries not to let him off without a double. If he pays to save the game, he must not be let off at half-price, but must be made to pay in full. Hence the double is an essential feature of the modern forward game. If a player goes down three tricks undoubled, his adversaries have missed 150 points, and the effect is the same as if they had thrown away three tricks by bad play. By doubling is always a gamble; a good gambling temperament is an immense asset at bridge; and the good gambler is often a match for a better player than himself. The bidding becomes most exciting when the score is game-all and each side requires only one trick to win the rubber. Neither side will let the other go out, and sometimes deal after deal has to be played, till one side has such predominant strength as to force a win. On such occasions, one side may several times in succession go down 200 or 300, and the bad gambler becomes restive under the process, preferring to cut his losses than to play what in the end is the winning game. For bridge is a game of character as well as of skill. The best winners are those who laugh at their losses, and always play the right game.—Times.

TREASURES OF HISTORIC CHAPEL.

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RESTS.

MEMORIAL TO PRINCE CONSORT.

Few of the world's ecclesiastical buildings, remarks a London paper, surpass the magnificence of the Albert Memorial Chapel, where the Committal Service for Queen Alexandra was held. Queen Victoria spared no effort when she resolved to restore and beautify this historic building as a memorial of the Prince Consort.

It was first erected by Henry VII. as a Royal Mausoleum for himself, but he afterwards devised other plans for his burial. Wolsey persuaded Henry VIII. to grant him the building so that he might erect therein a magnificent tomb for his own body—hence it was known as Wolsey's Tomb House. But Wolsey fell from his high estate before he had completed his design, although he had spent much to make his tomb rival in splendour the tombs of Kings.

GREAT ARTISTS' WORK.

The sarcophagus of black marble which Wolsey had hoped would cover his remains, became, centuries afterwards, the adornment of Nelson's resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The subsequent vicissitudes of Wolsey's Chapel included its public use, in the time of James II., for the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and in 1800 George III. excavated the ground beneath it and made it what it was originally intended to be—a Royal Tomb House.

And now, in the hands of some of the greatest artists of the day, the superstructure has become a splendid memorial to the good and useful life of a noble Prince. Sir Gilbert Scott was the architect entrusted by Queen Victoria with this last restoration. The beautiful enamel mosaics are the work of Signor Salviati, of Venice. Baron Triqueti and Miss Susan Durant (an early pupil of his) were responsible for the marble "tarsia work" and sculpture which cover the walls.

WONDERFUL MURAL MOSAICS.

The roof of the chapel is completely covered with Signor Salviati's mosaics. In the Nave the shields and devices borne by the angels represent the heraldry of the Prince Consort, and in the Choir the angels exhibit devices symbolising the Passion of Our Lord.

The West Window over the entrance is decorated with the same kind of work, in lieu of being filled with glass, and the figures in mosaic between the mullions represent illustrious personages connected with St. George's Chapel. The stained-glass windows on either side contain life-size figures of the Prince Consort's ancestors; the east window represents incidents in the Passion; and the other windows illustrate the Garden of Eden, Garden of Gethsemane, Garden of Joseph of Arimathea, and Garden of the Blessed.

The walls have beautiful mosaic-enrichment in various coloured marbles, no fewer than 23 different kinds being employed. Baron Triqueti, of Paris, was the artist, and it is interesting to know that some of these gems of art were in the French capital during its siege by the Germans. The subjects of the panels on the side walls are taken from the Old Testament, and are typical of the qualities and pursuits of the Prince Consort, while those at the east end depict scenes in Our Lord's Passion. The borders of the pictures are of great richness, and on each of the pilasters which divide them is a representation of a Biblical character in which some one or other of the Christian virtues that marked the life of Prince Albert is embodied.

THE ANGELS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

The altar and reredos are marble and other stones. The subject of the reredos is "The Resurrection," represented by bas-reliefs of Sicilian marble in three panels. The communion table consists of a single splendid slab of Levanto marble, and both at its front and back are rich carvings. In a niche on one side of the doorway is a white marble figure of "The Angel of Life," and in a similar niche on the other side a representation of "The Angel of Death," while over the door is a marble bas-relief of the "Descent from the Cross."

Near the entrance to the chapel is the Duke of Albany's tomb. It is of white marble, and the sculptor—as for many another work in the castle—was Boehm. The Duke is represented in a recumbent attitude, wearing the uniform of the Seaforth Highlanders, of which regiment he was colonel. Nearer the Chancel is the cenotaph of the Prince Consort, the work of Baron Triqueti. It is of black and gold Tuscan marble.

The magnificent sarcophagus of the Duke of Clarence is in the centre of the chapel, and was erected in 1898. The site of the tomb is the exact place where Cardinal Wolsey was permitted by his Royal master to place the sarcophagus in which he himself intended ultimately to be laid.

THE FIRST CINEMATOGRAPH. COMMEMORATED IN PARIS.

The first projection of a cinematograph film is about to be commemorated by a tablet affixed to No. 14, Boulevard des Capucines, the site of the first cinema hall in the world. It was here that the Brothers Lumière first projected as a public spectacle in a café picture which succeeded each other so rapidly as to give the illusion of actual movement. The report upon the project submitted to the municipal council points out that France's claim to have possessed the first cinematograph in no way detracts from the honours rendered to the inventor of the cinematograph, or Edison, the inventor of the kinetograph. The first of these inventions enabled rapid movements to be photographed, and the second showed moving pictures, but enclosed in a box and so visible only to one spectator at a time. It was the invention of the brothers Lumière which first made it possible to project moving pictures on to a screen where they could be seen by hundreds at a time, and so on December 28th, 1895, laid the foundations of an industry of which no one at that time could have foreseen the vast importance.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN,
EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 6th.....	7.04 a.m.	5.54 p.m.
" 7th.....	7.05 "	5.54 "
" 8th.....	7.05 "	5.55 "
" 9th.....	7.05 "	5.56 "
" 10th.....	7.05 "	5.57 "
" 11th.....	7.06 "	5.57 "
" 12th.....	7.06 "	5.58 "
" 13th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 14th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 15th.....	7.06 "	5.60 "
" 16th.....	7.06 "	5.61 "
" 17th.....	7.06 "	5.61 "
" 18th.....	7.06 "	5.62 "
" 19th.....	7.06 "	5.63 "
" 20th.....	7.06 "	5.63 "
" 21st.....	7.05 "	5.64 "
" 22nd.....	7.05 "	5.64 "
" 23rd.....	7.05 "	5.64 "
" 24th.....	7.05 "	5.65 "
" 25th.....	7.05 "	5.67 "
" 26th.....	7.04 "	5.68 "
" 27th.....	7.04 "	5.68 "
" 28th.....	7.04 "	5.69 "
" 29th.....	7.04 "	5.70 "
" 30th.....	7.03 "	5.70 "
" 31st.....	7.03 "	5.71 "

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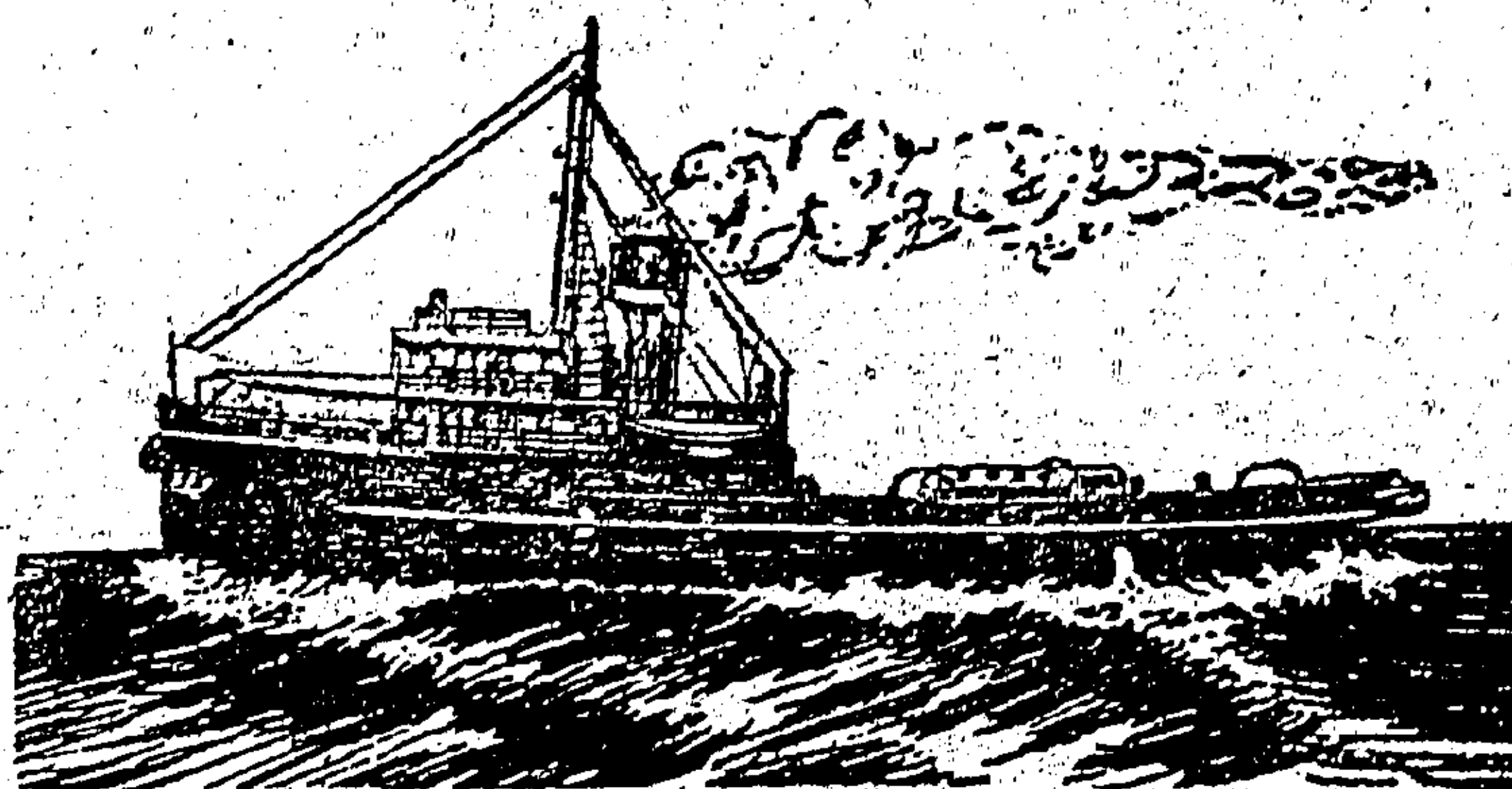
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 4th.

Tonkin, French str., 848 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—M.M.

Falcons, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. H. J. Coenen, from Amoy, lying at "Taikoktsai"—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

January 5th.

Amoy, French str., 3,069 tons, Capt. J. Burrioux, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—M.M.

Borneo, Japanese str., 3,867 tons, Capt. T. Matsushige, from Yokohama, with 923 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Korea, Japanese str., 3,074 tons, Capt. K. Watanabe, from Los Angeles and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—T.K.K.

Swatow, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B45.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Taiwan, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16.—O.S.K.

Togo, Japanese str., 1,312 tons, Capt. K. Katayama, from Wakamatsu and Kure, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50.—M.S.K.

CLEARANCES.

January 5th.

Amoy, for Saigon.

Borneo, for Singapore.

Chin, for Bangkok.

Chung King, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Gilbert, for Samarinda.

Hai King, for Amoy.

Honam, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Harvard, for Haiphong.

Iai Sang, for Singapore.

Shidzuka, for Shanghai.

Taiwan, for Hoihow.

Telenahis, for Haiphong.

Tonkin, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For M.M. s.s. *Amoy*, on January 5th: Mrs. Maud, Mr. Bain de la Courbe, Mr. A. Bate, Mr. H. Nishi, Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole and four children, Mr. E. Buss, Mr. M. Bonneau, Mrs. Calhoun, Miss Carrere, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. J. Ipeckjian, Mr. and Mrs. R. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. d'Hooge, Mr. Michan, Mr. Chapeaux, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wallace, Mr. R. S. James, Mr. T. E. Nave, Mr. and Mrs. Chantong, Mrs. J. O. Upham, Mr. Z. E. Shih, Mr. J. V. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brown, Mr. R. P. Kempenen, and Mr. L. Seito.

For M.M. s.s. *Amoy*, on January 5th: Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hinder, Miss S. Clarke, Miss E. Field, Miss S. L. Ward, Miss E. W. Poor, Miss Barbara Holt, Miss Mary Noves, Mr. W. R. Cherry, Mrs. V. Suarez, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Avramov, Mr. Carl A. Schoen, Mr. Nowakowski, Mr. Alexander Bekker, Mrs. Olga P. Jankovich, Mr. and Mrs. Lopes do Rosario, Mr. Le Due, Mr. Derrion, Mr. Mezieres, Mr. Calonne, Mr. Talan, Mr. Bervaz, Mr. Le Meur, Mr. Lastizier, Mr. W. B. McKittick, Mr. R. H. Rehlock, Mr. Guena, Mr. Guesne, Mr. Laureau, Mr. Etiviller, Mr. Lagudez, Mr. Fouquet, also sailed: Mr. and Mrs. Sam Huihon Hoa, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Su Hui and three children, Mrs. Ah Sam, Mr. H. I. Shek, Mr. Li Sum Hong, Mr. Ly Tai, Mrs. Yung Lin and many other Chinese passengers.

Per Dollar liner *President Hayes*, for New York via ports, on January 5th: Mrs. C. W. Martin, Miss M. Morgan, Mr. M. R. Nicholson, Mrs. Helen M. Nightingale and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pellens, Mrs. E. B. Ross, Mr. M. L. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. K. Wernham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barndsen, Dr. E. N. Calisch, Prof. E. M. Loeb and Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. E. Sheard, Mrs. H. Large, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Neale, Miss Daphne Neale, Mr. J. L. Radford, Mr. A. T. Rich, Mr. Clifford Ross, Mrs. T. Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Miss H. M. Johnson, Miss B. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Ring, Mr. R. C. Sahomi, Miss M. Schadt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. Stewart, Misses Stewart (2), Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sherman, Miss F. Miller, Mr. H. D. Stuck, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sterling, Mrs. Harriet B. Clark, Mr. Chas. S. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stewart, Miss L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rogers, Mr. V. L. Costé, Baron E. de Caillier, Mr. G. E. Mouffels, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Manley, Mr. C. Williamson, Mrs. J. D. Sheard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Southard, Mr. J. J. Kearney, Mr. Miyamoto, Mr. Izutsu.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben. Line s.s. *Denison*, from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Straits, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 3rd inst., and is due to arrive on the 10th inst.

The B.I. and Apear Line s.s. *Hymettus* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and is due here on the morning of the 14th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Anhalt (N.D.L.), due to-day.

Delta (P. & O.), due January 8th, about 6 a.m.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due January 10th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.

Blava (P. & O.), due January 8th, about 7 a.m.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday, 42 of them being British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were nine arrivals, viz. two British, one American, one Dutch, one Italian, one French, two Japanese and one Chinese. The departures for the same period also numbered nine, three being for coast ports and for the same period there were three clearances.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 14,037 tons.
For ports beyond 5,415 "

Total 19,452 "

(During Previous 24 hours.)

For Hongkong 10,600 tons.
For ports beyond 10,429 "

Total 21,029 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong for the first period referred to, 8,000 tons were brought by the two British vessels. The best entry was 7,000 tons of petroleum in bulk by the s.s. *Tahchee* from San Pedro and the next best by the s.s. *Togo* from (4,550 tons of coal) from Wakamatsu and Kure. Deck passengers carried totalled 210.

The arrivals for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under.—The s.s. *Tahchee* (British) from San Pedro with 7,000 tons of petroleum in bulk for the Standard Oil Co. of New York; the s.s. *Sunning* (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 1,000 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Hayes* (American) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 292 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Fulcrum* (Dutch) from Foochow and Amoy with 335 empty drums and mail; the s.s. *Viminale* (Italian) from Dairen and Shanghai; the s.s. *Tonkin* (French) from Haiphong with 600 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Togo* (Japanese) from Wakamatsu and Kure with 4,550 tons of coal; the s.s. *Taiwan* (Japanese) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 405 tons of general cargo and mail and the s.s. *Sony Kump* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 250 tons of general cargo and mail.

Later arrivals yesterday too late for entry to the above returns, included the s.s. *Borneo* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji, with 923 tons of dangerous goods; the s.s. *Korea* (Japanese) from Los Angeles and Shanghai with 372 tons of general cargo and mail from the U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai; the s.s. *Amoy* (French) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 7 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Taiwan* (British) from Amoy and the s.s. *Bokyo* (Japanese) from Shanghai.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The following are the latest changes on China Coast steamers:

Mr. J. H. Madden, has signed off as first mate of the *Sui An*.
Mr. W. F. Lyle, *Kishan*, has gone 1st mate of the *Sui An*.
Mr. H. J. Hunt, has signed off as 2nd engineer of the *Honam*.
Mr. G. R. Drew, has signed off as 2nd mate of the *Honam*.
Mr. J. W. E. Tonkin, has signed off as 3rd engineer of the *Changsha*.
Mr. W. Learmouth, has signed off as 2nd mate of the *Kingman*, and has gone 3rd mate of the *Kingman*.
Mr. A. G. Stuart, has signed off as 2nd engineer of the *Chenai*, and has gone 1st engineer of the *Nippo*.
Mr. J. Brown, has signed off as 1st engineer of the *Vingpo*, and has gone 2nd engineer of the *Chenai*.
Mr. J. C. Arnot, *Yatshing*, has gone 1st mate of the *Chip Shing*.
Mr. W. G. Walter, has signed off as 2nd mate of the *Yatshing*, and has gone 2nd mate of the *Chip Shing*.
Mr. J. H. Toller, has signed off as 3rd mate of the *Yatshing*, and has gone 3rd mate of the *Chip Shing*.
Mr. J. G. Thorburn, *Yuen Sang*, has gone 1st engineer of the *Chip Shing*.
Mr. A. R. Bruce, has signed off as 2nd engineer of the *Yuen Sang*, and has gone 2nd engineer of the *Chip Shing*.
Mr. T. S. Fraser, has signed off as 3rd engineer of the *Yuen Sang*, and has gone 3rd engineer of the *Chip Shing*.
Mr. S. E. Smith, has signed off as 1st mate of the *Yuen Sang*.
Mr. H. H. Fantham, has signed off as 1st mate of the *Kwai Sang*, and has gone 1st mate of the *Fook Sang*.
Mr. S. Bell Smith, *Honam*, has gone master of the *Taihan*.
Mr. G. H. Madden, *Sui An*, has gone 1st mate of the *Taihan*.
Mr. W. R. Drew, *Honam*, has gone 2nd mate of the *Taihan*.
Mr. C. O. Lawrence, *Yung Shun*, has gone 1st engineer of the *Taihan*.
Mr. G. W. Buchanan, *Lung Shan*, has gone 2nd engineer of the *Taihan*.
Mr. J. Leach, *Honam*, has gone super-numerary engineer of the *Taihan*.
Mr. L. L. Lawrence, *Ting Sang*, has gone master of the *Fushun*.
Mr. J. I. Ison, *Bulacra*, has gone 1st mate of the *Fushun*.
Mr. J. P. Smith, *Hydangea*, has gone 1st engineer of the *Fushun*.
Mr. W. Jenkins, *Ming Sang*, has gone 2nd engineer of the *Fushun*.
Mr. A. Lihovetsky, has signed off as master of the *Confucius*.
Mr. H. Loom, Mr. J. Henderson and Mr. A. Blacklock have signed off the *Confucius* as 1st mate, 1st engineer, and 2nd engineer respectively.
Mr. H. Miller, has signed off the *Lai Sang* as 3rd mate.
Mr. J. P. Sparling, has signed off the *Yuen Sang* as 1st mate.

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KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 17th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 9th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 10th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 8th Jan.

CEYLON MARU ... Saturday, 9th Jan.

HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Jan.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Jan.

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "SUISANG" ... Friday, 8th Jan., at 7 a.m.
via AMOY ... "CHAKSANG" ... Saturday, 9th Jan., at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK DIRECT ... "MINGSANG" ... Sunday, 10th Jan., at Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "KUMSANG" ... Wednesday, 13th Jan., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUTSANG" ... Friday, 14th Jan., at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY ... "FOOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MOJI & KOBE ... "KWAISANG" ... Tuesday, 26th Jan., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 30th Jan., at 3 p.m.

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"GLENSHIEL" ... 31st Jan.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 17th Feb.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENIFFER" ... 9th Mar.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.

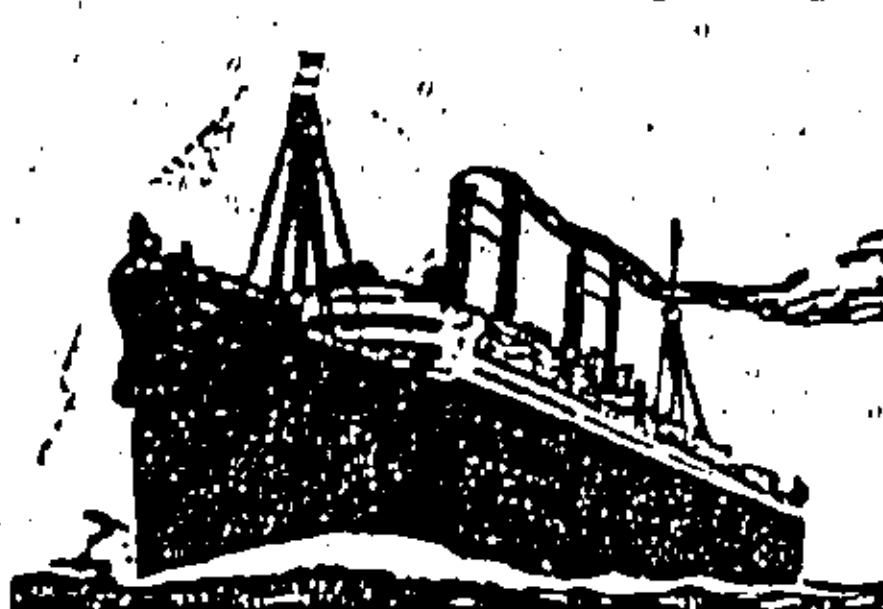
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*"ANHALT" ...	30th January "	7th February, "
*"FULDA" ...	27th February "	7th March, "
*"DERFFLINGER" ...	27th March "	4th April, "
*"TRIET" ...	24th April "	1st May, "
*"SAARBRUCKEN" ...	22nd May "	28th May, "
*"COBLENZ" ...	19th June "	27th June, "
*"ANHALT" ...	17th July "	22nd August, "
*"FULDA" ...		

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TJILEROET ...	MAKASSAR	31st Dec.	2nd Jan.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK ...	BATAVIA	10th Jan.	12th	SHANGHAI
TJIMANORK ...	JAPAN & K'UNG	10th	13th	BATATA
TJIRODAS ...	NORTH CHINA	14th	18th	M'KAR & S'RAIA
TJIKINI ...	S'RAIA & M'KAR	18th	20th	S'RAI & DALNY
TJILEROET ...	NORTH CHINA	27th	30th	M'KAR & S'RAIA

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 For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
 "B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £15.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Ouidé, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Durban, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
 Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Jan., 1926.
 s.s. "YANGTSE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Jan., "
 s.s. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Jan., "
 s.s. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb., "

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to charge without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For **BOSTON**

and **NEW YORK**

s.s. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 31st Jan., 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 King's Building.

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams: Furprince.

P.D.O.S. MEDICINE
 WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
 Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and cures from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bed legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhea or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE F.O.D.
 For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
 English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING OLASH CHEMISTS.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
 CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
 EUROPE, (ETC).

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,051	9th Jan. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Mars., Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	5,352	14th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	1st Feb.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don., A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	20th Jan.	do.
"SANTHIA"	8,500	4th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	14th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hanoi, Cebu, Kalamougan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"HYMETTUS"	4,201	7th Jan.	Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th Jan. Noon	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	8,500	12th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,005	23rd Jan.	Kobe & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	8th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
 P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Fast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW
 AND RETURN
 (Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Saturday, 9th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAICHING," "HAICHONG," and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
 General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ...	"TAMING" ...	On	6th Jan.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SUICANG" ...	On	6th Jan.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"SUNNING" ...	On	7th Jan.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KAYING" ...	On	8th Jan.	Noon
BANGKOK ...	"TEAN" ...	On	8th Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SOOCOW" ...	On	9th Jan.	4 p.m.
HONGKONG ...	"CHINKIANG" ...	On	10th Jan.	11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SZECHUEN" ...	On	12th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE ...	"ANHUI" ...	On	12th Jan.	5 p.m.
BANGKOK ...	"KWEIYANG" ...	On	15th Jan.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ...	"HUICHOW" ...	On	15th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE ...	"KWANGCHOW" ...	On	19th Jan.	5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"TAIPING"

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, 22nd January, 1926.

— FOR —
 MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TANKER PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
 (Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
 Telephone: Central 36. Agents.

[16]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

s.s. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 31st Jan.

LLOYD TRIestino.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RUEME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 10th Jan.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Jan.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

s.s. "UMVOLOSI" ... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. Colombo 12th Feb.)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
 Agents.

Telephone: Central 1030.

[17]

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for S'nal and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE ...	B ...	1925	5th Jan., 1926.
AMAZONE ...	B ...	1925	19th Jan., "
FONTAINE BLEAU ...	B & A ...	4th Dec., "	3rd Feb., "
D'ARTAGNAN ...	A ...	18th Dec., "	18th Feb., "
ANGKOR ...	A ...	1st Jan., 1926	3rd Feb., "
PORTCOS ...	A ...	15th Jan., "	18th Mar., "
ANDRE LEBON ...	A ...	29th Jan., "	30th Mar., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class 1st Class ... 2 25. 00. 00. B Class 1st Class ... 2 25. 00. 00.
 2nd Class ... 2 63. 00. 00. 3rd Class ... 2 60. 00. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
 Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
 loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about

s.s. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUAI DE LA SEINE, PARIS.
 CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Forder Street and Des Voeux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is resumed.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	Emp. of Russia	8th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	7th Jan.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Pres. Lincoln	7th Jan.
JAPAN	Railway Mail	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Nippon Mail (Letters and Papers, London, 3rd Dec, 1925)	Tokushima Maru	8th Jan.
STRAITS	Dalla	8th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	St. Albans	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Suez letters & papers London, 10th, Dec 1925 Parcels 3rd, Dec, 1925	Matus	8th Jan.
1925		
STRAITS	Hymettus	14th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taming	Wednesday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & Victoria, B.C.	Shidzuka Maru	9.30 A.M.
Swatow	Sui Yang	9.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Tonkin	12.30 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday 11, 19th Jan, 1926	Arafura	Noon
*Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	Borneo Maru	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Taichu Maru	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tungshing	5.00 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Talma	7th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Van Gloom	Thursday, 7th, 11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.S., America & EUROPE via VAN COUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 25th Jan, 1926—Ship sails at day-light, 6th Jan, 1926	Empress of Asia	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Registration 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Anakusa Maru	Friday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Kayong	10.30 A.M.
*Shanghai & Japan	Dalla	10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Chakang	10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Tean	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (letters and postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Makua	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Grant	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Feb, 1926	Macedonia	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Amoy & Foochow	Hai Ching	Noon
Straits and Calcutta	Suisang	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Soochow	2.30 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 3rd Feb.	Izion	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Reg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Mingang	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kayo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Szechuen	Monday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Anhui	Tuesday, 12th, 3.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 5th, 1926.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 2/4
Bank Bills, on demand	... 2/4 7/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 2/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 2/4 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 2/4 1/2
On PANAMA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1/50
Credits, 4 months' sight	... 1/50
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	... 58 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 156
Bank Bills, on demand	... 156
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 156
Bank Bills, on demand	... 156
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	... 132
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	... 114 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand	... 100 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	... 140 1/2
On HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	... nom.
On SAIGON.—	
On demand	... nom.
On BANGKOK.—	
On demand	... 78 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	... 83.24
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	... 311 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	... 311 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	.....\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	.....\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	.....\$4,500,000
Silver	.....\$88,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	.....\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
—Hongkong, 10th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	.....£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	.....£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Bank Business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 66, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital—Fr.	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital—Fr.	88,400,000.00
Reserve Fund—Fr.	59,867,233.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Kandy, Nanking, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
In LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

B-52

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	.....£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	.....£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	.....£1,350,000
Reserve Fund	.....£1,300,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

6, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital—Fr. 20,000,000

Reserves—Fr. 11,160,000

Special Working Capital—Fr. 50,000,000

RANCHES: Lyons, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, etc.

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, etc.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital (Subscribed)	... Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	... Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEE, FORMOSA.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 1st December 1925. [27]

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,078,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND \$ 700,000

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行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

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Reserve Fund9,629,425.24

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TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital

Gulden 150,000,000

(£15,000,000)

Paid-up Capital

80,000,000

(£8,000,000)

Reserve Fund

20,639,861

(£2,063,861)

Special Reserves

22,880,000

(£2,288,000)

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"AUTOMEDON" 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

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"BRILLEROPHON" 20th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
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